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## LORD PALMERSTON, THE MINISTRY, AND THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE country has recovered from the astonishment into which it was thrown last week, by the announcement of the resignation of Lord Palmerston. The loss of his Lordship's name to the Ministry, and of his services to the nation in a ministerial capacity, is felt to be great; but people are no longer of opinion that it is irreparable. No one questions his eminent ability, his long services, and his almost unprecedented popularity; but no one believes, even though a few partisan writers may assert, that the affairs of the nation are to be brought to a stand by the withdrawal of his Lordship, or any other statesman, however potent. Lord Palmerston is, and was, a favourite with all parties. His personal bearing, so courteous and so gentlemanly, his readiness in debate, his prompt and good-humoured wit, his exemplary industry, his accessibility, his thorough knowledge of State business, his downright English spirit—all these, and many other good qualities, both private and public, combined to render him at once the best known, and the best liked, of living statesmen. His name abroad was oftener heard than that of any other Englishman, and was respected by all the friends and feared by all the foes of Great Britain. But the damage that no other person could inflict, he has inflicted upon himself, for the Ministry will not be dislocated or even embarrassed by his secession. The time which his Lordship chose to disconnect himself from his colleagues was unlucky. With war impending, if not actually commenced, against the most formidable and nefarious power in Europe, and at the opening of a long series of important,

and it may be, deplorable events, of which it is impossible to foresee the issue, it should have been no light matter that induced Lord Palmerston to quit the Ministry. That he took so grave a step, and one that, without explanation, is so damaging to his reputation, because he could not support Lord John Russell in a new Reform Bill that is to disfranchise a few rotten boroughs, is a statement that we cannot accept upon any other authority than his Lordship's own. Until the meeting of Parliament, the world must be content to remain in the dark upon the subject, and to feel regret that his retirement had not been delayed, even although it may have been inevitable, until his Lordship, in his place in the House of Commons, could have removed all doubt of his motives and reasons, by openly declaring them. In the meantime people will put their own construction upon the matter; and Lord Palmerston will incur the reproach of having forsaken the Ministry at a moment when it was essential to Great Britain and her allies that a firm and determined front should not only be made, but should appear to have been made, against the common enemy of Europe.

Events will, however, give a contradiction to all false surmises on the subject; and the whole Continent—Russia as well as Turkey—will speedily be as thoroughly informed as any one in England upon the true causes of his Lordship's retirement, and upon the position of the war question in the Ministry, and in the public mind. Things are evidently marching to a catastrophe in the East; and ere this sheet meets the eyes of our readers, a combined attack of Turkey and her allies against Sebastopol and the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, may have set at rest the assertion that the British Ministry was for peace *à tout*

*prix*, and that Lord Palmerston was the only supporter of active measures against the Russians. The true history of the cowardly butchery at Sinope has at length been made known; and the British and French fleets, that were not able to prevent, will certainly be able to punish it. If blasphemy and presumption be the characteristics of the Czar's own proclamations, misrepresentation the most shameless is the characteristic of all the despatches that emanate either from his diplomatists or his generals. The battle of Sinope was only a battle on the side of the Turks, who fought with a bravery unsurpassed in naval history. On the side of the Russians it was nothing but a treacherous massacre. So far from being engaged in conveying men and ammunition to the coast of Circassia, as alleged in the Russian despatch, the Turkish vessels were quietly lying in their own harbour or roadstead of Sinope. A dense fog concealed the approach of the enemy. When sufficiently near to be descried, the Russians hoisted the British flag, and bore down upon their unsuspecting victims, with a force at least five times as great. The result is already known, and adds another and the heaviest item to the sanguinary catalogue of the crimes of Russia in the abominable and selfish war which she is now waging.

The affair at Sinope is alone sufficient to nullify all pending negotiations for an adjustment of differences, and to warrant a declaration of war against Russia by the Four Allies of Turkey. Whether Austria and Prussia will carry their sense of justice so far, remains to be seen; but if, as we believe, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and General Baraguay d'Hilliers have the full powers of their respective Governments, we cannot so far doubt the judgment of either, as to suppose that the final step will not be taken



STATUE OF SCHWARZ, THE INVENTOR OF GUNPOWDER, JUST ERECTED AT FREIBURG, IN BADEN — (SEE NEXT PAGE)

on so great a provocation. The Four Powers only consented to arbitrate after the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, upon the understanding that Russia was in the interval to adopt no further measures of aggression. Russia has broken faith both in Europe and in Asia. If it could be proved that the Turkish vessels destroyed at Sinope were engaged in carrying either arms or men to foment and aid rebellion in a Russian province, the attack, though murderous, considering the disproportion of forces, would be justifiable by the code of war. It would amount to an act of defence, not of aggression; and would free the Emperor of Russia from the double disgrace which now attaches to him—the disgrace of having deceived and broken his promise to the mediating Powers, and the scandal of an attack, the most barbarous and bloody ever committed by a nation calling itself either civilised or Christian. But this cannot be proved. Even upon the showing of the Russians themselves, the first story promulgated is no longer maintainable; and all testimony—not Russian—confirms the statement that the Turkish vessels were in harbour, and not engaged in any hostile movement whatsoever. Even a hostile intention is not to be attributed to them.

For these reasons the renewed Conference at Vienna loses its interest. The battles of the East are too hasty for the palaver of the West. Diplomacy dozes while the cannon rattles; and the sword unsettles in an hour that which it takes the punctilious pens of ambassadors and plenipotentiaries months to indite and months to sign. It is satisfactory, however, to perceive that on the 5th of December—seven days before the battle of Sinope was known to the Western Powers—there was a perfect accord between them, that Russia should not be allowed to retain possession of the Danubian Principalities. The events that have since occurred can but have strengthened that resolution. It is quite evident that the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the British Ministry cannot have weakened it.

#### MONUMENT TO SCHWARZ, AT FREIBURG.

GERMANY, the land of so many inventions, arts, and sciences, has just paid its debt of honour to one of the most eminent men in the history of inventions: a statue in commemoration of the inventor of gunpowder has been erected at Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The ceremony took place on the 30th ult., at two o'clock, when the statue was inaugurated in the presence of the leading authorities of the town.

Berthold Schwarz was born at Freiburg, and became there a monk in the monastery of the order of St. Francis.

In old books Bertholdus Schwarz is also called Constantine Angkltzer, and his common name seems to have been given him on account of his physical and chemical experiments, unusual for his age; which gained for him the appellation of "the Black Berthold" (der Schwarze Berthold), Bertholdus being his friar name. His favourite study was chemistry, in which he made great progress. Once, in the year 1340, he had stamped in a mortar a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, and had covered it by a stone. A spark of fire got into the mortar, the stone flew up into the ceiling of the room, and with such power that a part of the building fell into ruins. The monk searched after the cause, and repeated the experiment: the result was always the same; and thus gunpowder was invented; but Schwarz himself is believed to have lost his life in pursuing this study about 1354.

The Chinese are said, indeed, to have invented the composition of the gunpowder, and the monks to have learnt it from them; for some men of that order had, already in the thirteenth century, visited China in the character of missionaries, and returned to Europe in 1295.

In the year 1294, Roger Bacon, the celebrated English friar, died at Oxford. In his work, entitled "Opus Majus," he says:—

"Of saltpetre and other ingredients an artificial fire can be produced, which burns even in the farthest distance, and is able to imitate thunder and lightning. A portion of this matter, well prepared, can nullify a whole army, and a town, with a horrible clap and an immense illumination."

And in another passage he says very distinctly:—"Thunder and lightning can be imitated by a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and coal." But the monks seem to have concealed their discovery in their monasteries, and not to have known what use to make of their inventions.

The circumstance, therefore, that the Chinese, the monks, and the learned Bacon knew the mixture of gunpowder a long time ago, prior to its discovery by Schwarz, does not at all deprive the latter of the honour of having invented gunpowder; because he did not learn it from any other person. He taught, also, how the force of the powder could be used to blast rocks and walls, and to sling great stones in form of balls out of mortars towards walls and gates of hostile towns and castles. Berthold Schwarz is, therefore, also the inventor of fire-arms. About the year 1380 the use of them had become common. The Venetians employed them in their war with the Republic of Genoa, at the siege of Chiggia, which city they conquered the 21st of June, in 1380. The English used gunpowder the first time at the glorious battle of Crecy, 1346.

The monument to Schwarz is erected in the Augustine-place. It consists of a fountain, which sends its crystalline water through four brass pipes. Above these are four niches; in one of which, on the front side, a bas-relief is to be seen showing the terrified monk at the moment when the explosion surprises him. In the three other niches inscriptions are to be read concerning the name, life, and condition of the inventor, and the time and manner of his invention. The inventor himself, chiefted in grey stone, stands upon the column of the fountain, in his monastic habit, absorbed in deep study, holding his right hand (in which he keeps a book) upon the mortar, which stands upon a pedestal by the side of him. The sculptor is M. Knittel.

To the left side of our Engraving the Church of St. Martin—lately restored—is seen, after the Cathedral the most beautiful of the ten churches of the city. In the background is the former Monastery of the Friars of St. Augustine, with a fine hall of Gothic style. The square about the monument is the Market-place of the city: at certain seasons it presents a lively picture of the dresses, costumes, productions, and of the inhabitants of the high-land of Baden. Women with caps resembling wings (one stands upon the pump-step) from the environs of Freiburg, are, by their caps, known to be of the Protestant religion. Other peasant women wear high yellow hats and tails, lengthened by long ribbons hanging down to the knees. They wear exceedingly short bodices; and the coat begins almost under the arms, being only a piece of thick cloth hanging down in regular plaits a little out and sewed. These women are from the dales of the Black Forest. One of these women stands in the foreground of our picture, with two men—one of whom (with the hat and the long coat) is also an inhabitant of her dale. The other man, with the short black breeches, the long waistcoat, and the white stockings, is an inhabitant of the county Hauenstein. There are also two policemen, one weighing the butter, the other noting the prices of the victuals. Near the cross of stone at the church wall rises the market flag, forbidding every stranger to buy anything before ten o'clock, when it is to be removed.

Thus has the town of Freiburg done honour to the monk who added Freiburg to the towns distinguished as the birthplaces of great men, and who gave the honour to Germany of being the mother-country to that mysterious composition which awoke the new age of history, and now governs the world, and decides its most important events.

**GLASS COLUMNS.**—The Prussians have put glass to a novel use. A column, consisting entirely of glass, placed on a pedestal of Carrara marble, and surmounted by a statue of Peace, six feet high, by the celebrated sculptor Rauch, has been erected in the garden of the palace at Potsdam. The shaft is ornamented with spiral lines of blue and white.

**QUICK SAILING.**—The ship *Star of the East* arrived out at Port Phillip in 7½ days. She took out a heavy cargo, besides her full complement—upwards of 400 passengers; which makes her passage the more remarkable, as all the other ships that have made the passage in from 80 to 90 days have gone out with passengers only, and in "ballast trim." The *Starford* had been taken up by her Majesty's Government for the mails of the 4th of June, had not delivered her letters in Melbourne when the *Star of the East* (which sailed from Liverpool 34 days after her) arrived out.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### THE WAR IN THE EAST.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BEIGRADE, Dec. 9, 1853.

The summer tourist who has once run down the Danube will be sadly disappointed if he fancies that the same facilities and speed are attainable in December as are to be enjoyed in August. The steamer which left Pesh on Wednesday, the 30th November, was one of the smallest and weakest on the line between Vienna and Semlin. The snow lay thick on the streets of the Hungarian capital; and, though the trampets could be heard as they summoned from their beds the troops of the citadel, the utmost darkness covered the morning, and the fog of the Danube obscured all else save the mustachloed guardsmen and police, who watched the travellers as they stepped into the steamer, saw their passes correct, and with lanterns sternly scrutinised their faces. It is needless to say that the existence of a state of war upon the Turkish frontier of Austria has not rendered the authorities less scrutinising and less watchful. But the fact that such a state of things existed rendered the passage from Pesh to Semlin more interesting to one whose only object was curiosity. A most varied and motley mass crowded the deck and cabin of the steamer. There were purely little officers with incipient moustaches, on their way to quarters. Servian, Jew, and Hungarian dealers; a detachment of Greuzers or frontier troops; and, gliding amongst them all, was the never-failing policeman with his peaked shako and his sword. The confusion of tongues, the fetid atmosphere of every species of bad tobacco, the pernicious gas of the iron stove—the noise and the smell did not render the prospect of even two days' journey from Pesh to Semlin in the least inviting; but two days only is a summer trip, not to be enjoyed at any other time.

The fog-bell of the steamer tolled incessantly, as the *Maria Anna* left the quay, and passed with speed the numberless water-mills that crowd the river. The Danube's stream was smaller than it had been known for many years; and this impediment, together with the fog, rendered it incumbent to be doubly careful. The distance run on the first day was, therefore, slight. The fog came on about two hours after noon, and the ship lay too until morning. The next day, and the next, the fourth, and the fifth, rolled on; and we were still a considerable distance from Semlin. A breeze and sunshine greeted the passengers on the fifth, and hopes were entertained that Semlin would be reached that night—but no such fortune was in store. The sun went down, and as its disc decreased in size below a distant bank of clouds, the cold and frosty air upraised the mist which curled into festoons above the water, and gradually obscured the sky. The *Maria Anna*, with her weary passengers, was then at Czerovitz, six miles from Peterwardein, and there the anchor dropped. Five hours' steaming is calculated as the distance from Czerovitz to Semlin, and it was supposed by your Correspondent that in ten it might be possible to run the distance by the banks. Joined by two gentlemen and a lady, intent upon arriving at their destination, I left the steamer-boat at the village of Czerovitz. At first some difficulty appeared to exist as to means of transport. The Slovaks who inhabit the village did not understand us, and German and Hungarian were unavailable amongst them. At last a man was found who spoke Italian. A bauer, or farmer, was then induced to furnish means of transport, and soon the common *vorspann* of the frontier was brought round, in which we mounted. The prospect on the whole was not inviting. The only thing which distinguishes the frontier roads from ploughed fields, is this—that the ruts are deeper than the plough could make them, and that these ruts are varied with here a mound, and there a hole. Into ground like this, in ordinary weather, the wheels of the *vorspann*, which are preternaturally small in the rim, roll into the shaft. In winter the whole is frozen, and the springless cart is rattled up and down, and sideways, with a speed unknown to any but the old mail coaches. The jolting, tilting, bumping, and noise soon shook the breath from out of us; and it was with glaring eye-balls and aching bones that we entered Peterwardein.

The gates were opened as we rattled in; the sombre walls of the main defences cast gloomy shade upon the place, and the sentries gave no challenge as we passed. We found an inn with ease. There are fourteen houses in Peterwardein, and seven of these are taverns, at one of which we stopped. The lady who had joined us was at her journey's end, but not so with the rest; and, having landed her, the *vorspann* once more started. It appears that Peterwardein is like an ear-trap—easy to enter, but hard to leave. The gates were shut before us, and egress was refused. There was nothing for it, then, but to spend a night in bed; and a general surrender of passports was effected. Still, the object of the trip had been defeated; for, doubtless, the steamer would depart with dawn, and reach Semlin before us. We drew some comfort still from feeling that a night even in a fortress was more agreeable than one on board a steamer; and so it proved. But, in the morning, came fresh tribulations. As we rose to leave, the doors of all the rooms were found to have been closed with just as much effect as had been those of the defences on the previous night—namely, two policemen barred the entrance; and, with the utmost politeness, gave us to understand that the passports were not in order; that we were suspects, and prisoners. Your Correspondent, for his part, found refuge in that coolness which has never deserted him, and merely requested the policemen, with a politeness equal to their own, to acquaint the Governor of the fortress that the cause of our presence was that already described to you, and not a foul endeavour to spy into what certainly did not concern us; and, indeed, what we were far from having the means of understanding. It was farther hinted to the officers that, as a British subject, it was probable that I should lodge a formal complaint against the Governor at our Embassy in Vienna. One of my companions, who did not share my phlegm, endeavoured to persuade the officers of his importance and high position; in which attempt, although I knew that he advanced no more than the simple truth, he met with nothing but apparent incredulity. An hour passed, and still no change took place. But presently a portly person, in blue uniform and a grey military cloak, marched us off, accompanied by another officer. The first was the Bürgermeister of Peterwardein, the second a Lieut.-Colonel at the head of the Platz Commando. "Your passports, gentlemen, are not in order. Yours, Sir," said the Lieut.-Colonel, addressing my companion, "is so far wrong that you are described as of middling stature, whilst you are of full size. Yours, Sir," said he, turning to me, "we cannot read." I stared with astonishment at the stolidity of this old soldier, who could make his ignorance a pretext for detaining me. It was soon evident, however, that these military gentlemen had discovered that they had found a mare's nest; for after listening to us for a short time, they consented to let us go after keeping us till noon; and marching and countermarching us from the police to the Platz Commando, and vice versa. The police-office of Peterwardein is on the opposite side of the Danube, in Neusatz—once a large and prosperous town, though somewhat subject to pernicious fevers. Neusatz is, however, now a mass of crumbling ruins, in the midst of which reviving trade is striving to re-edify what the cannon of the fortress has destroyed. A *vorspann* and a good road enabled us to reach Carlovitz with speed and comfort; but, that spot past, the ruts, mounds, and holes, were as terrific as on the preceding night. A snowy fog around, and the quick succession of the stark high poles that bear the electric telegraph, were the characteristics of the landscape. In truth, this electric telegraph was quite a valuable feature, for at any rate it told the way—perhaps the only thing it does tell at present, as it is affected with a chronic diplomatic malady, which prevents it from forwarding private messages.

Pansva, about twelve miles from Semlin, consists of two lines of houses, separated by a road, as wide as Regent-street, London, but impassable except in favourable weather. The navigation of that road is a fearful and a dangerous one; and how the horses of the cavalry regiment quartered there can follow it without destruction, it is difficult to imagine. On the occasion of our passing it, the near hind-wheel of the *vorspann* was broken, and fell to pieces a little further, near the village of New Pansva. Old Pansva is Solavon, and its inhabitants speak the Servian language. It was, therefore, with some surprise that, after landing on the snow from our *vorspann*, we found refuge in a farm, whose people were all Germans, who spoke the dialect of Wurtemberg. New Pansva is, in truth, a town of Wurtembergers colonised there for almost a century, and preserving their own old language, manners, and habits. The farmer, who had been a soldier, described to us his disgust at being obliged, as greuzer or frontier colonist, to serve in wars which did not concern him, and against enemies for whom he could have no hostile feeling.

The life of the greuzer is truly a hard one, but it is one which he would not probably wish to change. I had occasion after I reached Semlin—which I did, without further trouble, before the steamer—to visit some of the frontier posts of the plague cordon. The watch-houses, which are all alike, are placed at half-mile distance from each other, along the whole of this portion of the frontier. The men when on service in the cordon, are permitted to wear their ordinary clothes. They are, therefore, highly picturesque and ragged. They live in holes in the ground, covered with reeds, and sit in numbers round a wood fire, whose smoke is hardly grateful to the senses. Eight men are told to every post, and they serve eight days, alternately. Sleep they snatch whenever they can in the day, for at night patrols are constantly on march. Most of these men are married, and each battalion has amongst its officers a midwife.

Of Semlin it is needless to say anything. It is a dull, suspicious, frontier city, in which the children are sold by their parents without compunction; in which begging is a licensed system; and which, amongst a body of about twenty Austrian officers, is considered the dullest quarters in the vast dominions of his Imperial Royal Majesty.

As to news, the only items I have learnt are to the effect, that on the 5th instant the Russians attacked Kalafat, but whether in force or not is not stated. The result, however, was their defeat, or, at any rate their repulse. There is, I believe, a certainty that Russia will make a winter campaign. The Danube is lower at this moment than it has ever been known in the recollection of the present generation. The steamers have ceased to run, and that in which I came is the last for the season. The Danube is frozen over at Pesh, and will, doubtless, be so here. By the time it has sufficiently hardened, the Russians will have concentrated their forces, which are advancing from Bessarabia, and will cross, perhaps, near Giurgevo. They will endeavour, at the same time, to dislodge the Turks from Kalafat, and the chance of arms must still decide the question now at issue. Austria, it appears, has been sending Imperial forces to Montenegro, and the General in command of the Imperial forces is stated to have sent 4000 crowns to the Governor of Krakova, to cause a rising against the Turks. The Porte, no doubt, regrets at present its weakness in surrendering Montenegro, which it had conquered, to the sturdy mountaineers who inhabit it. But more on this question in my next.

[In addition to the above, from our Special Correspondent at the seat of war, we have received a letter, dated the 5th instant, from our Special Correspondent at Constantinople, en route for the Black Sea and the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, enclosing a series of Sketches, the most important of which we hope to be able to publish next week.]

We hear both from Paris and Vienna that the French and English Governments, on the receipt of the news of the Battle of Sinope, despatched orders to their respective Admirals to enter the Black Sea immediately.

Telegraphic intelligence from Constantinople down to the 13th ult., states that the courier who conveyed the Collective Note and Circular Instructions of the Vienna Conference had arrived. The Ambassadors of the Four Powers proceeded at once to take these documents into consideration. The Sultan's reply to the Collective Note of the 5th inst. is expected to arrive at Vienna on the 26th.

#### THE TURKISH NAVAL DEFEAT AT SINOPE.

All the accounts agree in stating that the Turks suffered terribly at Sinope. The town was set on fire and destroyed, and upwards of 4000 Turks perished; and 400 guns were lost to the Turkish fleet. The Turkish squadron under Osman Bey consisted of six frigates, four corvettes, and two steamers, and not of mere transports. The Russians attacked this flotilla as it lay at anchor in the roadstead of Sinope with an enormous disproportion of force, inasmuch as the division of the Russian fleet under the command of Nachimoff at Sinope consisted of four ships of the line, 120 guns each—*Tri Sviatitela*, *Grossfurst*, *Constantin* (Admiral's ship), *Paris*, and *Zvolj Apostol*; two ships of 84 guns—*Rostislav* and *Sviatoslan*; and the two steamers *Wladimir* and *Odesa*. Admiral Kornileff arrived in another steamer just after the close of the engagement. This Russian squadron was bound on a cruise, and had already, as far back as the middle of November, been on the chase after these Turkish vessels, and had hoped to come up with them in either Sinope, Varna, or Baltschik.

One of those fogs which are so prevalent in the Black Sea at this time of year, and which render the navigation of it so difficult, concealed the approach of the enemy, who had been blockading the port, and the land batteries appear to have been unprepared for his approach. The first object seen through the mist was the Russian fleet in overwhelming force, at a very short distance, bearing down. The Turkish vessels were quietly at anchor. A Russian three-decker placed itself between a Turkish frigate, the *Misania*, and the Egyptian frigate, the *Damietta*. These two ships, before the enemy could open his fire, threw in their broadsides so close, that the Russian three-decker was very severely injured. In the meantime, another Russian ship of the line attacked two corvettes between which it succeeded in placing itself. The rest of the Russian fleet quickly came up, threw in their fire together on the almost helpless Turkish vessels; and the combat became general. The Turkish steamer, *Taif*, foreseeing the disaster that was sure to happen, got its steam up, and, not without great difficulty and much danger, succeeded in gliding between the Russian ships, and made off, hotly pursued by two corvettes and a steamer. When it had got out of the reach of fire, it was found that she had not less than seventeen cannon balls in her, and had two men killed, and four wounded. According to some accounts, the Russian fleet was composed of 18 ships—three-deckers, two-deckers, frigates, corvettes, and steamers; and that the Turkish flotilla lying at anchor consisted only of six frigates, three corvettes, and two steamers. No one denies that a complete victory was gained by the Russians. The Turkish frigates, however, received their gigantic assailants with the greatest courage and spirit. They only succumbed to the immense superiority of force, and that not without inflicting severe injury on the Russians; and they fought to the last with a degree of courage which has never been exceeded in naval warfare.

So completely were the Turks taken by surprise that, although two Russian steamers had reconnoitred in the roads—which are renowned for their security even in winter—on the day preceding the attack, the boilers of the Turkish steamers were not heated when the battle began; and when the Russian vessels were pouring in their broadsides, it was found that the Turkish vessels were so placed that they received the fire of their own batteries. Before the squadron was destroyed, it had conveyed arms and ammunition to the coast between Gelendzhik and Souchumkaleh.

The population of Constantinople were thrown into a state of much consternation and excitement when the *Taif* arrived with the intelligence of the catastrophe. The rumour circulated that the combined English and French squadron would enter the Black Sea. It is said—but the intelligence seems doubtful—that in the conference held at the British Embassy at Constantinople on the receipt of this news, Admiral Dundas strenuously urged that the combined fleets should instantly set sail, in order, if possible, to intercept the Russian fleet before it could beat back into Sebastopol. It is also stated that this opinion was overruled by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, the French Ambassador.

The French and English Ambassadors immediately sent off despatches

to their Governments; and it is generally believed that the combined fleets will not enter the Black Sea until the Cabinets of London and Paris give express orders to this effect. The Turks were so greatly excited that it was reported that their fleet, under Admiral Slade (Mushaver Pacha) would attack Sebastopol.

A strict inquiry has been ordered into the causes of the destruction of part of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, which is attributed to the neglect of the Turkish authorities, in not recalling those vessels after they had been warned to do so, or to the want of timely information that the Russian fleet was cruising off the coast of Asia.

Two British merchantmen, the property of a Maltese house, which sailed with cargoes of coals to the Black Sea, were very roughly dealt with in the Battle of Sinope.

At Jassy a thanksgiving for the victory of Sinope had been solemnly celebrated. The Austrian, Prussian, and Greek Consuls were invited to attend on the happy occasion, but they did not appear. The English and French Consuls had already taken their departure.

#### THE WAR IN WALLACHIA.

Advices from Bucharest of the 17th announce that an action had taken place at Matschin (opposite Ibraila). The Russians made a reconnaissance with two steamers, five gun-boats, and four battalions of riflemen. The island between Ibraila and Matschin was occupied by the Russians, who landed twelve hundred riflemen on the right bank of the Danube, opposite Ibraila, and destroyed the Turkish batteries below the Bulgarian town of Matschin. The invaders were vigorously opposed by a body of Turkish cavalry, and, after a cannonade which is said to have lasted twenty hours, the assailants retired. The Russians sustained a severe loss of killed and wounded; and the attack is said to have been a complete failure.

Since December 2nd General Dannenberg has been at Bucharest, although the greater part of his corps is in Lesser Wallachia, close to the left bank of the Aluta. Sudden landings and surprises on the part of the Turks are still the order of the day along the whole line of the Danube. The Turks fight with such fanatical enthusiasm that hardly any prisoners are made; in Bucharest none have been seen.

The news that General Aurep is marching to dislodge the Turks from Kalafat, is confirmed by the latest advices from the Russian camp.

The Turks have thrown up immense fortifications at Kalafat, and courageously await the attack of the Russians. Selim Pacha and six other pachas command the troops there, which number from 20,000 to 25,000. Above 100 pieces of artillery are said to have been placed upon the walls. The discipline among the Turks is excellent. The communication between the Turkish camp at Kalafat and Widdin has been interrupted by the drifting ice on the Danube. A physician in the service of the Turks reports that the Turkish troops at Kalafat suffer severely from intermittent fever; and that of late other diseases, such as typhus fever, cholera (a kind of cholera), &c., have increased the numbers of the sick to an alarming extent. It was believed that immediately after the cessation of the drifting ice Omer Pacha intended to cross the Danube at three points. Omer Pacha removed his headquarters from Rasgrad to Rutchuk on the 8th inst.

Giurgevo is strongly fortified by the Russians. The works are well supplied with 24-pounders, and have been placed under the command of an experienced general. The Russian corps quartered at Frateschi in earth-huts consists of a regiment of Lancers and Hussars, and six battalions of Rifles and Artillery. At Budeshti, Dobrein, and towards Oltenitz, six large subterranean dwellings have been constructed, each ninety fathoms long and six fathoms wide, and which accommodate 12,000 Russian infantry.

It appears that General Fischback, at Krajova, ordered Major Buri-leanu to keep his troop of 1600 disciplined Wallachian cavalry prepared to march against the Turks. The Major communicated this to his officers and men, and they, during the ensuing night, disappeared. Major Buri-leanu was called to account for this, and on the 30th November he died suddenly. His death has made a very deep impression in Krajova, and the city is full of singular rumours.

Mr. Gardner, the British Consul at Jassy, has received Lord Redcliffe's instructions to leave the Principality.

#### THE WAR IN ASIA.

The intelligence of General Andronikoff's victory over the Turks at Akhalzik is confirmed. According to the Russian despatch the Turks lost 5000 killed, 12 cannon at the point of the bayonet, seven stand of colours, the whole baggage of the besieging force, and large stores of ammunition. The Turks appear to have had possession of the town of Akhalzik, but to have been driven out of it subsequently by a sortie of the garrison from the citadel or fortress, which the Turks had not been able to take. Another account states that the Turks were from 10,000 to 15,000 in number, and that they lost 1000 men killed and 200 prisoners, besides standards, cannon, &c. The Russian loss was severe, and General Freitag was wounded.

Official advices from St. Petersburg of the 15th inst. state that, on the 1st of December, Prince Rebutoff won a victory over the Turkish Seraskier at Ongusli (Asia), on the Turkish territory, taking twenty-four cannon, the whole Turkish camp, ammunition, &c. The Seraskier retreated in great disorder to Kars.

On the other hand, Constantinople letters state that the Turks are constantly gaining new victories in Asia. The Georgians are in arms; and the greater part of Armenia has been retaken by the Turks.

Persia is said to have offered, through Prince Woronzow, 30,000 troops to Russia, and demanded a Russian General. The declaration of war by Persia against Turkey is, however, still doubted.

By electric telegraph as late as Wednesday evening, we have received the following important intelligence from Vienna:—

The combined English, French, and Turkish fleets entered the Black Sea on the 10th. It is supposed that their destination is Sebastopol. Three ships from each squadron have been left to guard the approach to Constantinople.

#### TURKISH VICTORIES IN ASIA.

The following important Turkish despatches have been received. If correct, of which there is little doubt, considering the source from which they have been derived, they place matters in the East upon a very different footing to the Russian bulletins:—

ERZERUM, Nov. 16.—Mehemet Pacha, General of the Division of Bayazid, has penetrated the Russian territory, and occupied several villages situated near the frontier, in the provinces of Erivan. Anxious to profit by his first successes, he immediately advanced upon the City of Erivan. At his approach, the principal persons and authorities advanced to meet him in a body, and delivered the place up to him. The Russians had evacuated it.

Mehemet Pacha, thinking it unwise to enter Erivan at once, for fear of stratagem, took up a position in the environs. This event proves the sympathy of the inhabitants for the Turks, and it is more than probable that the Russians, having abandoned so important a place, will also evacuate the whole province.

On the 14th November, a yavert (an aide-de-camp) passed through Erzerum, bringing intelligence of an engagement at Goumri, a town situated on the frontier near Alexandropol, where the Russians have a large custom-house.

After a desperate fight (*combat acharné*), the Turks, led by Ahmed Pacha, President of the Military Council of the Army of Anatolia, repulsed the Russians, who took refuge in the citadel of Alexandropol. Not having cannon of sufficient calibre to lay siege to the citadel, Ahmed Pacha took his position, and fortified himself in the town of Goumri.

At the same time, Zarf Mustapha, in command of the *corps d'armée* of the frontier of Akhalzik, at the head of the Bachi Bouzouks, and of several battalions of regular troops, seized upon Paskoff at some distance from the fortified town of Akhalzik, whither the Russians had retired. He intended to fortify Paskoff; and, leaving a garrison there to hold the Russians in check, to push farther into the province, of which the inhabitants are well disposed to the Turks.

#### THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The points agreed upon between the Four Powers are stated to be—1st. Maintenance of the territorial integrity and independence of Turkey. 2nd. The Olmitz concessions and modified Vienna Note to be the basis of the negotiations for a new treaty of peace. 3rd. All former treaties between the belligerent powers to be re-established. 4th. Evacuation of the Danubian Principalities after the conclusion of peace.

The Protocol of the Four Powers—England, France, Austria, and Prussia—has been published, together with the collective note of the 5th December, and the circular instructions sent by the Four Powers to their Envoys at the Porte. We append the most important passage of the Protocol:—

The assurances given on several occasions by the Emperor of Russia exclude the idea that that august sovereign entertains any wish to interfere with the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The existence of Turkey, in the limits which treaties have assigned to her, has in fact become one of the necessary conditions of the European equilibrium; and the undersigned plenipotentiaries declare with satisfaction that the present war cannot in any case involve modifications in the territorial circumscriptions of the two empires, calculated to alter the state of possession which time has consecrated in the East, and which is equally necessary for the tranquillity

of all the other Powers. The Emperor of Russia, besides, has not confined himself to such assurances, but has declared that his intention had never been to impose on the Porte new obligations, or any that were not exactly in conformity with the treaties of Kutchuk-Kainardji and Adrianople, according to which the Sublime Porte has promised to protect in the whole extent of its states the Christian religion and its churches. The Court of Russia has added, that, in demanding from the Ottoman Government a testimony of its fidelity to its anterior engagements, it had in no respect intended to attenuate the authority of the Sultan over his Christian subjects, and that its only object was to obtain explanations of a nature to prevent every motive of doubt and every reason for misunderstanding with a friendly and neighbouring power. The sentiments manifested by the Sublime Porte during the last negotiations prove, on the other hand, that that Power was ready to recognise all its contracted obligations, and to pay full attention, in the measure of its sovereign rights, to the interest entertained by the Emperor of Russia for a religion which is his own and that of the majority of his people. In that state of things, the undersigned are convinced that the earnest and most ready means of attaining the object desired by their Courts, is to make a communication in common to the Sublime Porte, to explain to it the wish of the Powers to contribute by their friendly intervention to the re-establishment of peace, and to give it an opportunity of stating the conditions on which it would be disposed to treat.

The following is the collective note:—

The undersigned, representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, assembled at a conference at Vienna, have received instructions to declare that their respective Governments behold with a profound regret the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte, and desire exceedingly, by intervening between the belligerent Powers, to prevent any fresh effusion of blood, and to put an end to a state of things which menaces seriously the peace of Europe. Russia having given an assurance that she was disposed to treat, and the undersigned not doubting that the Porte is animated with the same spirit, they request, in the name of their respective Governments, to be informed on what conditions the Ottoman Empire would consent to negotiate a treaty of peace.

It has been asserted that the object of the four Powers was only to induce the Porte to submit to the demands of Russia under another form, and that the vital point of the evacuation of the Principalities was not expressly provided for. To this statement the circular instructions give a categorical refutation; for the advice tendered by the four Powers is, that "the Divan should declare its readiness to renew its offers, and to discuss the form in which peace should be restored and the religious question settled, on condition only that it should not have to accede to any one of the demands it has already refused; and, farther, that an arrangement be concluded for the evacuation of the Principalities. It has been stated that a direct negotiation between Russia and Turkey had been recommended; but the instructions expressly recommend that "the Plenipotentiaries of those Powers should not treat alone, but in presence of the representatives of the four other great Powers."

#### RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 13th state that a Te Deum has been sung in the Czar's chapel for the victories of Akhalzik and Sinope. Te Deums have also been sung in all the churches of the capital. The population came in crowds to join in the service.

The news of Nachimoff's naval success reached St. Petersburg by the 9th inst., and produced a tone of feeling there described to be little favourable to any projects of arrangement which in any way should reckon on concession on the part of Russia.

The Czar has published a ukase, proclaiming the state of siege throughout Bessarabia and the governments of Cherson and Tauris, and placing those provinces under martial law. Tauris, and the left bank of the Bug, is put under the command of Prince Menschikoff; Cherson and the right bank of the Bug under the command of Baron von Osten-Sacken.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the preparations making by the Emperor of Russia for the prosecution of the war in spring, are on an unprecedented scale of magnitude. In Poland the levy is no less than one in thirty of the male population—and that not (as is ordinarily the case) of the grown-up population, but of all males, whatever their age. In Russia, where the levies were hitherto never more than 12 per 1000 of the male population, the levy for the present year has been doubled. On a recent occasion, the Czar, having remarked that the number of men raised among the serfs in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg was smaller than in any part of his dominions, asked the reason. He was informed that the landowners round St. Petersburg were in the habit of permitting their serfs to take service in the capital, on paying a portion of their wages to their masters; so that, in point of fact, the majority of those registered in the neighbourhood were actually in the capital. Two days after, the gates of the city were closed, and a razzia was made on all the coachmen, footmen, &c., of St. Petersburg, a large proportion of whom were forthwith removed from their good places, and sent off to the army to fight the Turks.

#### FRANCE.

The announcement that Lord Palmerston had resigned caused a profound sensation at the Paris Bourse. The first effect produced was a rise in the price of public securities, but a reaction afterwards followed.

The *Moniteur* contains the following paragraph on the resignation of Lord Palmerston:—

The accounts received to-day from London confirm the resignation by Lord Palmerston of the functions which he occupied in the English Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Home Department. This resignation, as all the organs of public opinion in England are unanimous in declaring, is the consequence of a difference of opinion which arose in the Cabinet on a question of Parliamentary reform. Foreign politics are totally unconnected with the resolution of the noble Lord, and this incident cannot in any respect alter, we feel assured, the understanding so fortunately established between the Governments of England and France on the great objects which occupy the attention of Europe. Nobody can be astonished, however, that our regrets should accompany a statesman on his quitting office who so actively contributed to produce that good understanding, and whose sentiments the Government of his Majesty the Emperor has ever had to applaud.

It was rumoured in Paris, on Wednesday, that the Russian Ambassador in Paris was on the point of demanding his passports. When the news is officially communicated to him of the combined fleets entering the Black Sea, such a step on the part of M. de Kisseleff is not improbable. It will then be seen if the Emperor Nicholas still regards the entry of the fleets as tantamount to a declaration of war.

Government Securities experienced a considerable decline at the Bourse on Wednesday, in consequence of the announcement that the English and French fleets had entered the Black Sea. The Three per Cents opened at 75f. 15c., rose to 75f. 20c., fell subsequently to 74f. 55c., and closed at 74f. 60c. for the end of the month.

The Emperor has granted a sum of 25,000f. from his private purse for the establishment of four markets in Paris, where butchers' meat is to be sold by auction and by retail.

#### GERMANY.

The intelligence of the retirement of Lord Palmerston from the English Ministry produced great excitement at Vienna and Berlin. The first effect of the news was to give somewhat increased buoyancy to the Money-market in both cities, as the prospect of a termination of hostilities in the East was held to be improved. Throughout Germany there appears to be great difficulty in believing that the resignation of the noble Viscount was unconnected with foreign politics.

The winter has set in throughout Germany and the North of Europe with unusual severity.

According to the last census taken in 1852, the total population of Prussia is 16,935,420 souls. Of these, 10,359,994 are Protestants, 6,332,293 Catholics, 1485 members of the Greek Church, 14,780 Mormonites, and 226,868 Jews.

Count Valentine Esterhazy has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary from Munich to St. Petersburg.

The Austrian Budget for 1854 shows a deficit of 45,000,000 florins under the head of ordinary expenses; while the extraordinary expenses create a deficit of 50,000,000 florins.

#### ITALY.

Letters from Rome state that the concentration of the French troops at Rome and at Civita Vecchia had taken place, and that the Pontifical troops had replaced them at Viterbo, and other towns; a strong Pontifical garrison, however, remained at Rome. The persons lately arrested belonged to the category of functionaries, or the higher classes of society. A complete schism had manifested itself among the members of the secret societies. A party desired a Constitutional King, another a Republican Government, and both the unity of Italy. The partisans of the first daily increased in number. M. Berni, a distinguished painter, was among the persons arrested.

It has already been announced that the son of the Duke de Casigliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tuscany, was to marry the eldest daughter of Queen Christina by her marriage with the Duke de Rianzares. The bride's fortune was fixed at 3,000,000f., and Prince Corsini, the bridegroom's grandfather, aged eighty-five, assured to the

young Prince all his fortune, amounting to 10,000,000f. or 12,000,000f. The Duke de Casigliano and his son lately passed through Marseilles on their way to Italy. We now hear that the Duke de Casigliano has just expired at Florence, and that the young Prince, who was to be married to Queen Christina's daughter, has been carried off by typhus fever.

The opening of the Legislative Assembly of Piedmont took place on the 19th. The King was received with great enthusiasm. The Ministry of Count Cavour have, by the recent elections, gained a large majority of votes in the Lower House.

#### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 15th inst. state that a Ministerial crisis was impending.

The Government had concluded a contract with the Bank of San Fernando for the payment of the dividend due on the 7th of January next, both in Spain and abroad.

Bread was still very dear, which fact, however, did not interfere with the public amusements of Madrid. On Sunday there were no less than 14 representations in the different theatres of the capital, and three balls—all of which were crowded.

The Government will celebrate the happy delivery of the Queen with an amnesty, which will comprise all those who are in prison or in exile for political causes.

A duel took place a few days ago, at 4 p.m., near the Prado, Madrid, between the Duke of Alba and Mr. Soult, jun., son of the United States Envoy at the Court of Spain. The seconds of the Duke were General J. de la Concha and the Count of Punoostro; and those of Mr. Soult were Colonel Milans del Bosch and Mr. Perry, Secretary to the American Legation. The parties fought with swords, but fortunately without either being wounded; and it ended in the seconds drawing up a minute of the proceedings as having been conducted in a manner satisfactory to the honour and reputation of both parties. It was also agreed that the letters which have passed between them should be mutually withdrawn.

#### AMERICA.

The Canada steamer has brought the President's Message, which was delivered on the 6th inst. The Message commences with thanksgiving for the general prosperity of the country, and states that the diplomatic relations with foreign Powers are essentially unchanged since last Congress. Negotiations are pending with England respecting the fishery question, with a fair prospect of a favourable settlement for American fishermen. Embarrassing questions have arisen with England respecting Central America. England proposes an amicable arrangement, and the American Minister in London is now negotiating. It recommends that a boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the north-west should be traced and marked. The Message then reports that some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation with France; announces that since last Congress no attempts have been made by unauthorised expeditions within the United States against the Spanish colonies; and promises that, should any movement be made, all the means at the President's command shall be vigorously exercised to repress them. Respecting Costa, the President has arrived at the conclusion that he was seized at Smyrna illegally; that he was wrongfully detained in an Austrian ship; that at the time of seizure he was clothed with American nationality; that the acts of the American officers, under the circumstances, were justifiable and fully approved, and compliance with the demands of Austria is refused. The Treasury surplus for the fiscal year is 32,000,000 dollars, with which 13,000,000 dollars of the public debt has been paid, leaving the present debt 56,000,000 dollars. It recommends further progress in extinguishing the debt with the surplus; recommends a reduction of the tariff as the second best means of preventing a surplus; reports the navy to be inefficient, and recommends improvement; recommends an increase in the army, especially on the frontiers; reports the Post-office revenue deficient 2,000,000 dollars; favours aiding the construction of the Pacific Railway by all constitutional means; and concludes by briefly alluding to the death of Vice-President King.

The cholera was committing great ravages at New Orleans—214 died in one day.

The accounts from Canada give further confirmation of the remarkable progress of that province. A return of the revenue receipts from the 1st of February to the commencement of the present month shows a total derived from customs, public works, &c., of £1,009,197, against £742,933 in the corresponding period of last year, which was in itself one of great prosperity.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The latest advices from the gold mines confirm the intelligence of the extraordinary richness of some of the Ballarat mines. Ballarat, indeed, stands out in bold relief from the other gold-fields, as being pre-eminently the best and most enduring. The first discovered, it is the most lasting. It has gradually improved, and the yield for August was greater than during any month since December. A letter, dated Ballarat, August 26th, says:—

A hole is sunk not far from my tent 90 feet through the slate, and the parties have come upon gold in very great abundance. They took out of the hole last Tuesday 102 lb. weight. They are now paying two men 1 oz. of gold each per night to watch the hole, so it must be rich to enable them to do that. I was at the place myself this evening, and have every reason to believe the accounts (which are really astounding) are all true. The parties were three months in sinking the hole which has turned out so fortunate.

Another letter, dated Ballarat, September 5th, says:—

The quantity of gold found is perfectly incredible. This week's escort is 15,227 oz. Besides this, there are 9000 oz. on deposit, which will be left behind. I saw eleven men (Garratt's party) start for Geelong on Saturday with two carts, taking with them 1023 lb. weight of gold, obtained in seven weeks. I spoke to Garratt, and requested him to call upon you.

A gold-digger, named John Long, of Geelong, working in Prince Regent's Gully, Ballarat, deposes as follows:—

I do declare to my own knowledge that I saw 100lbs. weight of gold taken from a ten-gallon keg, half filled with stuff, taken from one claim in Prince Regent's Gully. I saw the gold weighed, and the weight was 100lbs. avoirdupois. The digger to whom it belongs I also know; his name is Wilson, and he was lately servant to Mr. Harrison, formerly landlord of the Shearers' Arms, New Town. I do not care who believes it. I saw it, and handled it, and God bless the diggers!

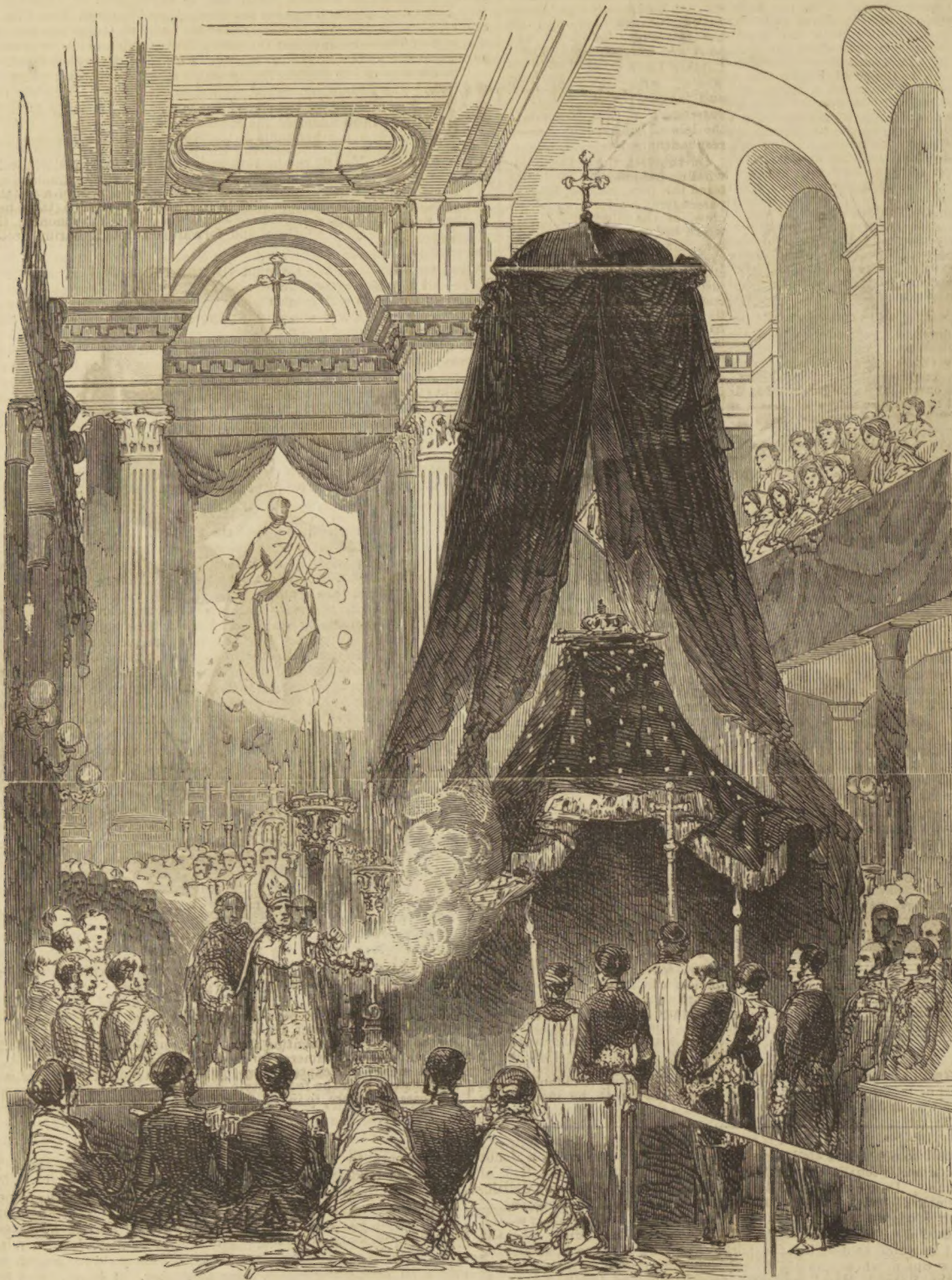
The announcements about the recent gold yields at Ballarat caused quite a sensation in Melbourne, and many parties of diggers started from the city and Collingwood, resolved to try the golden lottery. A very fine 35 oz. specimen of solid gold was exhibited at Mr. Clarke's, Watermans' Arms Hotel, Melbourne. It was half of a 70 oz. nugget dug up at Ballarat by a party of six, and in their division of their earnings the mass of precious metal was actually chopped in two with an axe.

**SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTION.**—It has been rumoured that a misunderstanding had arisen between the Liberals and Lord Paget, who has been selected to contest the southern division, and which resulted in his Lordship declining to stand the contest. All doubt, however, upon the subject has been removed. A meeting was held on Saturday evening week, at Wolverhampton, of the friends of Lord Paget, at which it was officially announced that his Lordship would allow himself to be put in nomination, and contest the election. His friends are, therefore, exceedingly active.

**SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.**—It has now been definitively arranged that the President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh will deliver his inaugural address on Wednesday, the 18th of January. The address is to be delivered in Queen-street Hall, and it is understood that the Lord Advocate has consented to introduce the distinguished Baronet to the societies.

**CHELTEMHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—On Wednesday week the inhabitants of Cheltenham presented an address to the Head Master (Dr. Edw. R. Humphreys) of the Grammar School in that town, thanking him for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the school. At the same time the scholars presented their master with a very handsome time-piece, bearing a suitable inscription. One little fact will show the value of this establishment:—When Dr. Humphreys first opened the school (under the act of 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 97), early in 1852, there were 30 scholars; at the end of the second half-year there were 180; and at the present time there are 300!

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.**—On Tuesday morning a conference was held at Dees' Hotel, Birmingham, to consider the measures it might be most advisable to adopt with the view of promoting the establishment of reformatories for young criminals throughout the country. The meeting was attended by a great number of noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen who take an interest in the social and moral improvement of the poorer classes. The pre-ent conference was a renewal of a similar meeting held here on the 10th of December, 1851, on the subject of legislative amendments in the national treatment of morally destitute and criminal children. Sir J. Pakington was voted to the chair. The resolutions proposed were adopted. A second meeting was held in the evening.



GRAND FUNERAL SERVICE FOR THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL, IN THE CHAPEL OF THE BAVARIAN EMBASSY, WARWICK-STREET, GOLDEN-SQUARE.

#### THE LATE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

On the morning of Thursday week, the 15th instant, a grand funeral service took place, at the Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, in Warwick-street, for the repose of the soul of her late lamented Majesty, Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal.

The interior of the chapel was darkened, and hung with black cloth, upon which were emblazoned escutcheons of the Royal arms of Portugal.

In the centre of the chapel was a catafalque representing the coffin of the illustrious deceased, covered with a crimson-velvet pall. The crown and sceptre were placed at the head of the coffin, and over it was suspended a small Portuguese national flag. The upper portion of the catafalque was composed of black crape, festooned, extending from the ceiling almost to the floor of the chapel.

The ordinary service for the dead was commenced, at eleven o'clock, by the officiating priests attached to the chapel. At twelve o'clock,

the distinguished personages invited to attend the solemn ceremonial began to arrive. Among the earliest were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, her Imperial Highness the Princess de Salerno, and his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aumale. His Excellency Count Lavradio, Portuguese Minister at the Court of St. James's—attended by the First Secretary of Legation, M. Pinto de Soveral—received the illustrious party at the entrance of the chapel, and conducted them to a reserved pew in the gallery overlooking the altar. The members of the corps diplomatique had been invited by Count Lavradio, and they were present almost without an exception, attended by the secretaries and attachés of the various Legations, and attired in their full official costumes. The Countess Lavradio, wife of the Portuguese Minister, Madame Van de Weyer, Madame Tricoupi, Madame Musurus, Madame Pinto de Soveral, and many other ladies of distinction, occupied seats in the gallery; and the chapel was crowded with all the respectable Portuguese and Brazilian residents in London. Admiral Sir Charles Napier walked into the chapel just as the service commenced, and, with another Englishman whose sword did good service to Portugal a quarter of a century ago—General Sir Henry Pynn—remained interested spectators until the ceremony terminated.

His Excellency Count Lavradio having taken his seat as chief mourner at the head of the catafalque, attended by M. Pinto de Soveral and M. Mendoza, the service was proceeded with. The Most Rev. Dr. Morris, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Troy, and formerly chaplain to the Portuguese Legation, officiated, and was assisted by Dr. Hason, Dr. Tavares, and the priests of the French chapel. The musical service was very imposing. The ceremonial lasted over two hours. At its conclusion, the members of the ex-Royal family of France were conducted to their carriages by his Excellency the Portuguese Minister. Alms were distributed to the poor after the service.

**THE WINE DUTIES' QUESTION.**—Since the return of Mr. Oliveira, M.P., from Bordeaux, he has been engaged at Paris in seeing persons of influence and consideration, who can give him information and assistance. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave Mr. Oliveira a reception, when his Excellency assured him of the desire felt by the French Government to adopt and extend the principles of a reduced tariff, as shown by the commencement made with iron and coal, and which it was the sincere wish of the Government to apply to other articles. Mr. Oliveira has also had an interview with M. Ducos, who expressed opinions equally favourable to the extension of the principles of reduction lately adopted by the French Government. Mr. Oliveira had the opportunity of discussing the question in its fiscal relations with the very able Inspector-General of Customs, M. Grélerin; and he so had a reception by the Minister of Commerce. Mr. Oliveira was presented to their Imperial Majesties, at the Tuilleries, by Lord Cowley.—*Galignani.*

**A SENSIBLE PIECE OF PROPERTY.**—"Twenty Dollars Reward. —Ran away from the subscriber, on the 23rd day of July, my negro boy 'Bob.' He is five feet eight or nine inches high, will weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, is very neatly made, his colour black, head small, forehead tolerably high, chin short, eyes a little full, speaks tolerably quick, and is apt to elevate his voice when scared: he is very sensible, and handles tools with considerable slight. He may attempt to make his escape to the free States, but I think it is probable that he is either in Memphis, or about Covington, Tipton County, Tenn. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, so I can get him. Holly Springs.—G. W. Reynolds."—*American Paper.*

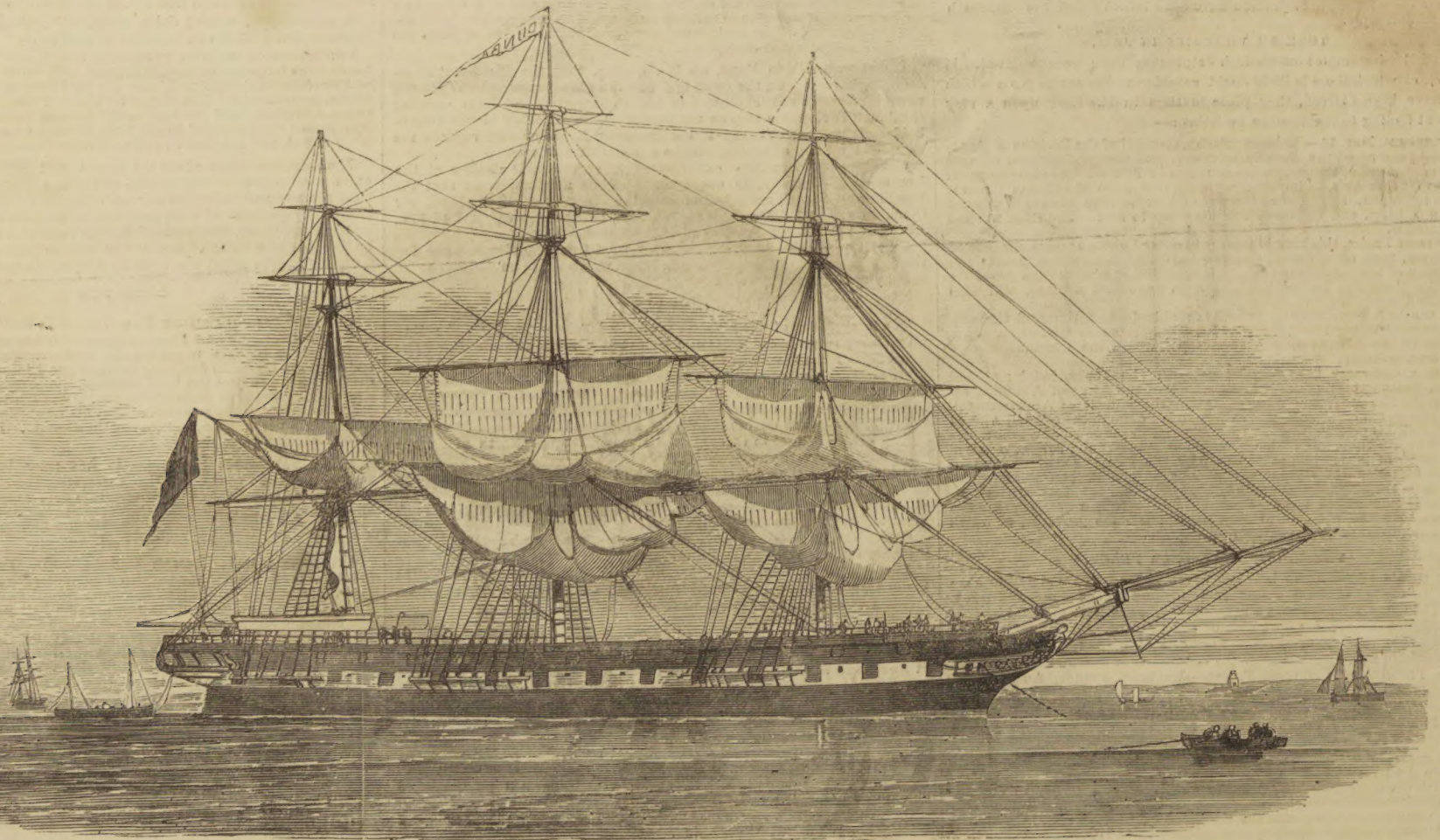
A decree in the *Moniteur* authorises the admission into France, duty free, of China crape shawls, when introduced for the purpose of being embroidered, and exported within a period of six months.

#### THE "DUNBAR" EAST INDIAMAN.

THE *Dunbar*, which is the property of Duncan Dunbar, Esq., of London, is the largest ship, by nearly 300 tons, that has ever been built at Sunderland, where she was launched on the 30th ult. She was constructed at the building-yard of Mr. James Laing, by whom a large portion of Mr. Dunbar's splendid fleet, amounting now to nearly 35,000 tons, has been built. A few years ago the building of a ship of near 2000 tons burthen on the Wear would have been considered a dream; and that the feat has now been accomplished is a proof of the mastery which science, capital, and perseverance, have obtained over natural obstacles in these go-ahead days of Free-trade and stimulating competition.

The dimensions of the *Dunbar* are—length of keel for measurement, 201 ft. 9 in.; extreme breadth, 35 ft.; depth of hold, 22 ft. 7 in.; height between decks, 7 ft. 3 in. She is of 1980 tons burthen, her register tonnage being 1321. Her timbers are of British oak, and she is planked and decked with East India teak. She is built for strength, stowage, and durability, yet withal is a graceful model. She is extra copper-fastened throughout, and her iron knees and other fastenings are of enormous strength. The masts of the *Dunbar* are in keeping with the rest of the ponderous structure. They are built of teak. The mainmast weighs nine tons, the foremast eight tons, and the mizen in proportion. The poop is eighty-two feet in length, and seven feet in height; it is tastefully paneled in front, and ornamented with a row of pillars of polished teak; and it will be fitted up with all the elegances of modern upholstery for the enjoyment of first-class passengers. Great attention has been paid to ventilation in all parts of the vessel. The between-decks has the appearance of a large hall, each berth being separately lighted.

The *Dunbar* has been carefully inspected by many of the first shipping authorities, who have unanimously declared her to be the finest merchant ship afloat; and in strength, quality of material, and workmanship, will bear comparison with the best productions of the dockyards of this or of any other country in the world.



"THE DUNBAR" NEW EAST INDIAMAN.



MDLLE. GEORGES, OF THE THEATRE FRANCAIS, AS "CLEOPATRE," IN THE PLAY OF "RODOGUNE."  
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

### THE TURKEY.

THE Turkey is an interesting bird at all times, but at Christmas it assumes a higher degree of importance, as the bird *par excellence*;—that is to figure upon hundreds of thousands of dinner-tables.

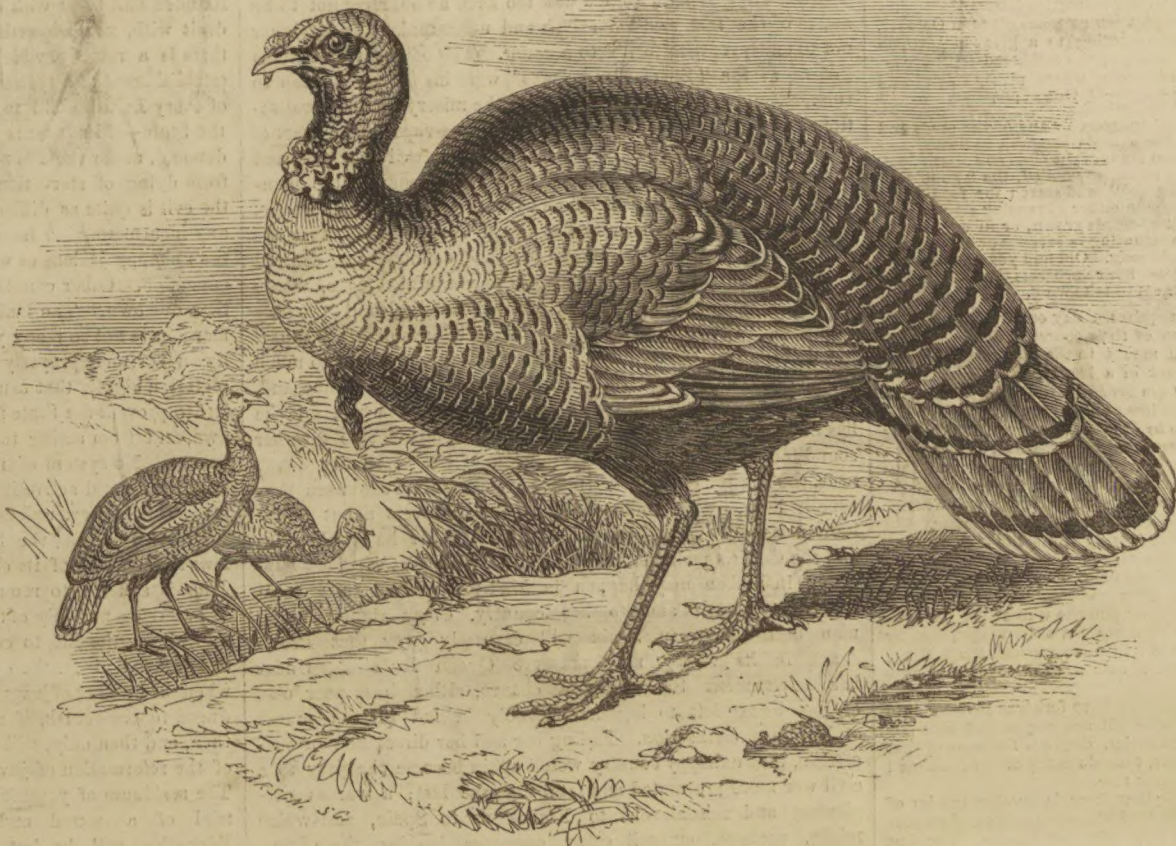
Few, in fact (we of course except the members of the scientific world), know anything relative to the Turkey, save that it is one of our farm-yard poultry, and was so, as far as they know, from time immemorial. They place it in the same category with the ordinary fowl, the pea-fowl, and the guinea-fowl; taking it for granted that the Turkey and the others mentioned are all indigenous—or, if introduced from "foreign parts," all introduced at or about the same period. We might easily prove the fallacy of this supposition, as it respects the three last-named birds; but, at present, it is the Turkey only that concerns us. Now, by way of adding zest to the Turkey, as, well served up, it graces the table, we purpose to run over its history. If our reader is anticipating a feast at "the goodman's board," where, "in its pride of place," the noble Turkey will add dignity to the entertainment, a little scientific knowledge connected with this subject of gastronomic pleasure may, perhaps, increase his relish, and lead him to "bless his stars" that he was not born in the days of Henry VII.; for it was after the year 1509 that the Turkey was introduced into England. Indeed, John Walcott (a writer on British birds, 1789) affirms that it was first brought into our island about the year 1521; but it could not then have been common. He rightly states it to be a native of America.

It remains a doubt whether we derive the Turkey through the intermedium of Spain or directly from North America. We incline to Spain, for the following reasons:—1. If we had received the bird directly from America, it would never have had the name of Turkey, or Turkey-bird. There is no connection between this name and its original country—but to this we shall again advert. 2. Belon, an eminent French scholar and Physician (born 1517, died 1564), erroneously termed it *Meleagris*, in allusion to one of Ovid's fables, supposing it to be the bird into which the sisters of Meleager were transformed—viz., the *Pintado*. Surely he could not have known that it came from America. In the application of this term he was, unfortunately, followed by Linnaeus, who knew its native country, and it is now retained, although it is the specific title of the *Pintado*. 3. In most Continental languages it is termed *Indian Fowl*—as *Gallo d'India*, *Coq d'Inde*, *Indische Hahn*, &c. Now, by India is not meant *Eastern India*, which has received the Turkey from England, but *Western India*, as the discoverers of America always deemed the portions of America to be, which after (to them) a mysterious voyage, greeted their astonished eyes.

We have not yet erased the term "West Indies" from our geographical vocabulary. Hence the Spaniards and Portuguese would natu-

rally call so noble and striking a bird—which there cannot be a doubt was a domestic tenant of the Mexican aviary—by the appellation of "Indian." Under this name it was transported into Spain. Oviedo, who embarked for the West Indies in 1514, and resided as Governor of the fort of Hayti, then called Hispaniola, published, among other works, one entitled "Tratado de la Natural Historia de las Indias" (Toledo, 1526); in which he describes the Turkey as a kind of peacock, abounding in New Spain, whence numbers had been transported into the Islands and the Spanish Main, and were domesticated in the houses of the Christian inhabitants.

Our relations with Spain, at the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII., were very intimate. At this period we had a company of merchants trading throughout the Mediterranean, north and south, from the Strait of Gibraltar to Aleppo, and to Smyrna on the eastern coast of Asia Minor, and thence through the Sea



THE WILD TURKEY.

### CAPTAIN LUDLOW.

AN obliging Correspondent, who writes from Port Louis, Mauritius, has favoured us with the accompanying Portrait of the gallant Captain Ludlow, of the *Monmouth* whaler, who, at great difficulty and danger, rescued the crew and passengers of the *Meridian* from the Isle of Amsterdam. Our Correspondent writes:—

On the 27th Sept., the American whaling barque, the *Monmouth*, entered this port, having on board 84 passengers, besides the officers and crew, of the *Meridian*, of London, which had been wrecked on the solitary island of Amsterdam in the previous month. Their arrival excited universal sympathy here, and just and generous admiration of the conduct of Captain Ludlow, a native of Long Island, a man who has been thirty years at sea, and, it is said, expected to settle on shore at the termination of his present voyage. One of the passengers, Mr. Newbold, made some very interesting sketches of scenes connected with the wreck, which have been lithographed here. One of these illustrations I therefore forward—a photograph of the Captain, which I have taken here: the likeness is considered by the passengers to be good.

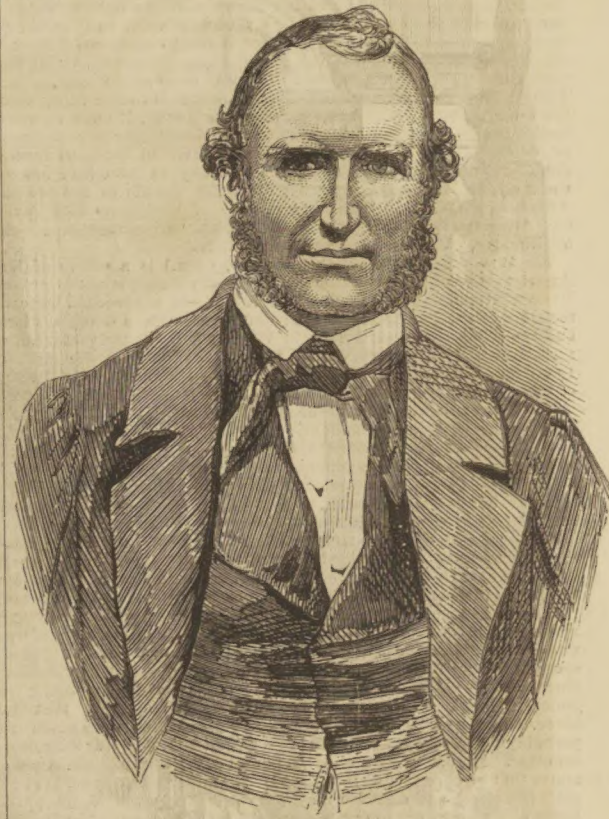
In an admirably written and touching narrative of the wreck which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* on the 2nd inst., it is justly observed of Captain Ludlow's services:—

It must be borne in mind that every man of the *Monmouth's* crew incurred a considerable pecuniary loss by his participation in Captain Ludlow's views. In a whale ship, no one receives any wages, but every one takes a certain share in the profits of the voyage, according to his rating in the ship. They had been out two years, and had not been very successful, the *Monmouth* being only half full of oil. They had come upon fishing ground where in a few days they might have filled the ship, for I myself saw several whales sporting about close to the shore near the cabbage-garden, and one monstrous fellow shoved his black back above the water within an eighth of a mile from the boat which carried me to the ship. But no murmur was heard from the lips of the gallant *Monmouths* at the loss of their whaling season, and with it a sacrifice of their means of living.

You may be sure that the behaviour of Captain Ludlow has not passed unnoticed. The Colonial Secretary has addressed to him a letter, couched in very handsome terms, stating the confident expectation of the Governor that he will be authorised by her Majesty's Government not only to indemnify him for the loss which he incurred by

quitting his whaling station, but also to present him with a testimonial "which may endure, to record exertions of which it could not pretend to be a recompense." To-day (Oct. 14), the Chamber of Commerce have presented him with a service of plate, value £140, and the passengers of the *Meridian*, out of their slender resources, have subscribed upwards of £20, to purchase something which may be handed down as an heir-loom to his children's children, and which may serve to perpetuate the gratitude which we shall ever feel towards the man who saved 105 human beings from a dreadful death. We held our meeting on the 3rd inst., and passed a series of resolutions expressive of our obligations to him, and to the second and third mates of the *Meridian*, and Charles Snow, as also to the Government and inhabitants of the Mauritius, for the sympathy shown towards us in our distress, and the promptitude with which they came forward to relieve it.

The passengers' testimonial of gratitude to Captain Ludlow, towards which £27 has been subscribed, is to assume the form of a watch, with a suitable inscription, and is to be purchased in London (there being no watch which can be bought here which is worth half the money), through the house of Blyth Brothers, and forwarded through Baring Brothers to New York.



CAPTAIN LUDLOW, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN WHALING BARQUE, "MONMOUTH."

Captain Ludlow has been greatly fêted since his arrival, but receives all the attentions which are paid to him with his characteristic modesty. By the way, I must mention that, at his request, the £120 subscribed by the Chamber of Commerce for a service of plate has been handed over to him in money, the captain thinking that such a display of plate would be inconsistent with the frugal style of living to which he is accustomed. He purposes, therefore, to invest the money for the benefit of his children.

of Marmora to Constantinople. Now, the ships of these Turkey merchants touched at various Spanish ports on their return to England, and there conducted business. On their return home they brought from Spain, by design or accident, numbers of these striking birds, which, like the Cochinchina fowls of the present day (accidental arrivals, we know not truly whence), became first fancy fowls, were then dispersed, and that in purity, from their interbreeding with no other domestic gallinaceous bird. Their celebrity for the table as something recherché would accompany them; but then they came to England in Turkey merchants' vessels. What is their name? Who troubled themselves about Spanish? Of course they were Turkey fowls, or Turkeys. Now, at this time, the ports of Norfolk were of an importance, which, from changes along the coast, we can scarcely now appreciate. Liverpool was a rude village, and the navigation of the Thames a work of tediousness and difficulty. It was then, as we suspect, to the county of Norfolk that the Turkey was first introduced; and, having spread there, in a congenial locality, and been graciously adopted, it reflected a sort of credit upon Norfolk, to the advantage of the Norfolk farmer, even to the present day. We do not mean to say that in subsequent times Turkeys from America have not been imported; quite the contrary; we are discussing the original importation of the bird into our island.

There is an old couplet quoted by that eminent zoologist, Mr. Yarrell, which runs as follows:—

Turkeys, carps, hops, pickerell, and beer,  
Came into England all in one year.

By beer we presume is meant beer made with hops; for beer is an old national beverage, from the days of the Celts downwards. However, we shall quote Mr. Yarrell's comment, proving how full of error an old saying may be:—

Pike, or pickerell, were the subjects of legal regulations in the time of Edward I. (died 1307). Carp are mentioned in the "Boke of St. Albans," printed in 1496. Turkeys and hops were unknown till 1524, previous to which, wormwood and other bitter plants were used to preserve beer; and the Parliament, in 1522, petitioned against hops, as a *wickd weed*. Beer was licensed for exportation by Henry VII. in 1492; and an excise on beer existed as early as 1284 (also in the reign of Edward I.).

It has been suggested that the name Turkey was given to this bird in the same way as we apply the term Goth to men of rude and barbarous habits—inasmuch as it was a strange foreigner, and very irascible; or, perhaps, because of the beard (pectoral tuft of the male); or, perhaps, because popular opinion attributed its introduction into Europe to the Turks—Turkey then being a formidable and dreaded power, whose ships ravaged the coasts of Italy and Spain, and whose armies laid waste the vast territories of Hungary, and the adjacent parts of Germany. Suleiman the Great reigned from 1520 to 1566. We adhere to our own theory.

About the year 1524, then, as it would appear, the Turkey was in-

roduced into our island, and, as we believe, through the intermedium of Spain, either directly, or by the agency of our merchant vessels trading in the Mediterranean. It is evident that the bird soon began to multiply, a fact which (its fame having preceded it) evinces the attention paid to it, since, from the extreme tenderness of the young, the successful rearing of broods is by no means easy. In 1541 we find the Turkey enumerated among the luxuries of the table. Archbishop Cranmer (Leland's "Collectanea") ordered that at festivals there should be no more than one dish of cranes, swans, and Turkey cocks. In 1555, two Turkeys and two Turkey-poults were served up at the inauguration dinner of the sergeants-at-law, in London; they cost four shillings each, while the swans were rated at ten shillings, and the capons at half-a-crown.—(See Dugdale, "Orig. Jud.") In 1578, Tusser in his "Five Hundred points of Good Husbandry," mentions these birds as forming part of the Christmas fare of the farmer. We now express a hope that it may grace many a goodman's board at the close of the year 1853, and the dawn of 1854.

No domestic fowl, when grown up, is harder than the Turkey—a singular fact, when we consider the delicacy of the chicks, which are almost certain to die if drenched by a shower of rain, and which, from their propensity to wander abroad, are liable to accidents. Now this delicacy of the chicks is not the result of domestication, or of transplantation into a foreign land; the same observation applies to the wild Turkey, in its indigenous regions: hence it is that in rainy seasons the broods become greatly thinned, for the young, if once completely wetted, seldom recover; their vital energy sinks under the abstraction of caloric during evaporation. This observation leads us from the domestic Turkey in Europe to the wild Turkey in America; but here, we must be very brief, referring for fuller details to the works of Audubon, and to C. L. Bonaparte (Prince of Musignano and Canino), on "American Ornithology," (See Constable's "Miscellaneous American Ornithology," Volume IV. Edinburgh, 1831).

The Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*, Linn.) is a native of North America—from Canada to Mexico; south of which it is not to be found. Everywhere, however—like the Red Indian—it has receded before the footsteps of the European colonist; and is very rare in Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas; and more so in Virginia and Pennsylvania. It still maintains its ground, however, in the wooded parts of the Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, and the unsettled portions of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. The vast expanse of territory north-west of these states, on the Mississippi and Missouri, as far as the forests extend, is also abundantly supplied with this valuable game; but we have reason to believe that its range does not extend beyond the frontier base of the Rocky Mountains.

The Wild Turkey is polygamous: each male, after a hundred fights, leads, during February, March, and part of April, a seraglio in his train; and these distinguished ladies of the harem roost at night near their sultan—some on the same tree. But this unitedness lasts only for a short time; for, as soon as the females begin to lay, they gradually leave the company of their lord; and, indeed, sedulously avoid him, except for a few hours during the day; their actions being guided by instinctive prudence. It is about the middle of April that they prepare for incubation, arranging their simple nests in some concealed spot, among logs of wood, amidst dense brushwood or intertangled herbage, in order that they may escape not only the eye of the crow, and of other marauders, but that of their tyrannical lord, who, if he were to discover the eggs, would, from jealousy, break them all. It not unfrequently happens that two, three, or even more hens associate together, form a common nest, probably for the sake of mutual aid and assistance, and rear their broods together. In such cases the nest is never left unguarded. Mr. Audubon states that he once found three hens sitting on forty-two eggs. The female sits close; and a person may pass near the spot, if he walk carefully along, so as not to excite suspicion, without causing the female to quit the nest, but if he make his approach stealthily, as if searching for some object, she will steal away from it, and, having glided through the brushwood to some distance, will boldly show herself, uttering at intervals a clucking note, in hopes, probably, of drawing away the intruder, and baffling his research.

The males being deserted during the secluded incubation of the females, lay aside mutual hostilities, cease their threats of defiance, and meet in peace. At this juncture they are out of condition, and require time to recover their strength and energy.

When the young are hatched, great is the anxiety of the female, and great is other vigilance: the crow, the hawk, the owl, the polecat, the snake, and other enemies, are, as she well knows, ever on the alert; moreover, they are apt to wander away, and thus tax her patience. For the first day or two her cautious excursion does not extend far beyond the precincts of the nest; to which, as evening approaches, she retires with her brood to rest. Subsequently, she wanders to a greater distance, leading her brood over dry and undulating grounds, in search of ants and their larvæ, grasshoppers, and other insects, wild strawberries, and other fruits. When about a fortnight old, the young birds begin to use their wings: hitherto, sheltered by the female, they have roosted on the ground; but now they mount with her into trees—first to some low or easily accessible branch—soon to higher branches; and there, crowding close under her plumage, feel instinctive reliance on her maternal solicitude. At this period they begin to wander more freely; visiting glades and open lands bordering the woods, where they spend much time in dusting their young feathers, and divesting them of loose scales and parasitic vermin: deserted ant-nests are favourite dusting places.

By the month of August the young birds have acquired considerable growth, and use their legs and wings with great readiness and vigour, so that, by rising quickly from the ground into the trees, they are able to escape the sudden attack of foxes, and other beasts of prey. Still they avoid the old males, by whom they are always assailed, with vindictive fury, more especially as the young cocks now begin to show their distinctive characteristics, and even to utter an imperfect gobble, while the young hens purr and leap. Several broods now flock together, and prepare for a sort of partial and irregular migratory movement which takes place in October. On the recurrence of spring a dissolution of this general union takes place: the young cocks gobble and strut, and strike their wings with a whirling jar on the ground; a scene of gladiatorial strife ensues; the victors carry off in triumph the fair prizes of battle; and, like their sires, establish their respective harems.

We have alluded to a sort of migration which takes place in October. This movement, instinct-directed, is according to a great law, which enforces a change of locality in so many of the feathered tribes, conducing at once to lead them to territories where plenty reigns and climate is congenial. It is thus described by Audubon:—

About the beginning of October, when scarcely any of the seeds and fruits have fallen from the trees, these birds assemble in flocks, and gradually move towards the rich bottom lands of the Ohio and Mississippi. The old males, or, as they are more commonly called, the "gobblers," associate in parties of from ten to a hundred, and search for food apart from the females; while the latter are seen either advancing singly, each with its brood of young, then about two-thirds grown, or in union with other families, forming parties often amounting to seventy or eighty individuals, all intent on *shunning the old cocks*. Old and young, however, move on in the same course, unless their progress be interrupted by a river, or the hunter's dog force them to take wing.

When they come upon a river, it requires a day or two for gobbling consultation, and for the screwing up of their courage, before making the perilous attempt. At length all mount to the tops of the highest trees adjacent, and at the signal cluck of a leader, take flight for the opposite shore. If the river be a mile in breadth, the older birds easily pass over, but some of the young and less robust frequently fail on the wing, and drop into the water; not to be drowned, however, for, pressing their wings close to the body, and spreading out the tail as a support, they stretch forward the neck, strike vigorously with the legs, and thus gain the landing-place. After their transaque expedition, the flock seems for some time as if bewildered, and while rambling about without caution, numbers fall a prey to natural enemies, and to the hunter.

Order being restored, the flock now breaks up into smaller companies, each composed of birds of all ages and both sexes, and devour greedily the falling mast; sometimes, attracted by food, they enter within the precincts of the settler's farm, and even associate with the poultry. Thus roaming about, they pass the autumn and the winter, till the middle of February, when the females separate from the males, but by whom they are perseveringly followed; then commences the battle—then triumphs the victor—and then the female acknowledges him as a champion worthy of her favour.

The above is a mere graphic sketch. We have forbore to enter into many details, and this the rather because all are acquainted with our domestic Turkey, which, in its peculiarities, displays far more of that instinct derived from its pre-progenitors, than do many of the reclaimed animals which we hold under our despotic rule.

We must not close without observing that there is another species of Turkey in America, the Honduras Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*), of smaller size than the common Turkey, but of most effulgent beauty. The first specimen of this bird which appeared in this country was exhibited in

Bullock's Museum, and was allowed, at the sale of that rich collection, to pass from London to Paris. Noble specimens are, however, now in the British Museum. It is a native of the countries bordering the Bay of Honduras, and is doubtless limited in its range of habitat.

W. C. L. M.

### MADEMOISELLE GEORGES, OF THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

CORNEILLE's tragedy of "Rodogune" was, for the first time for the space of twenty-five years, reproduced at the Théâtre Français, a few days since, having been selected by Mademoiselle Georges, the celebrated tragic actress, for her farewell performance and benefit. This remarkable event was thus noticed in our Paris correspondence of last week:—"Mademoiselle Georges—the beautiful, the gifted, the beloved, the admired, the celebrated—who fifty years ago made her debut at the Théâtre Français—who turned all heads and all hearts, from Napoleon's sum to those of the poorest *ouvrier* who could scrape together a sufficient sum to obtain the worst place in the theatre—Mlle. Georges, after a retreat of a quarter of a century, once more makes her final appearance on the same stage that formerly witnessed her triumphs, in "Rodogune," which, we believe, has not been played since represented by her." Mlle. Georges' performance of *Cléopâtre* is one of the topics glanced at by our Paris Correspondent this week. Her performance is also eulogistically noticed by the French theatrical critics.

The celebrated feuilletonist and dramatic critic, Jules Janin, says:—"Mademoiselle Georges, the tragedienne epique, attempted a great undertaking in giving us *Rodogune*. By her fine personal presence, her eloquent looks and gestures, by that truly royal mode of wearing the purple and crown, she recalled many interesting *souvenirs* to the playgoer. Her performance attracted to the Théâtre Français an enormous crowd—itself an imposing and curious element of the spectacle. The present generation had heard confused accounts of this *chef d'œuvre* of Corneille, and wished to see it in this last moment of its majesty, beauty, and grandeur."

Another Parisian theatrical critic says of Mlle. Georges:—"We are now able to divine the fascinations and the success of her past theatrical career. She has saved from the ravages of time the grand outline of her noble head—eyes made to sparkle through the mask of Melpomene—shoulders of unchangeable marble—a neck of sculptural energy—and hands exquisite for their delicacy and grace. She played the character of *Cléopâtre* according to the triumphant and magnificent manner of the ancient school of tragedy—royally, grandly, solemnly, majestically, and slowly. Her voice is enfeebled, but it is still very expressive. She had to sustain during five acts, by turns frightful hypocrisies, the fury of a lioness, and inexpressible disdain; but, even in her imprecations, her anger, and in the depths of her rage and agony, she preserved the mien, the step, and the sovereign majesty of the Queen who, whether she wishes to kill her rival, or herself calls upon death, folds herself in the purple of royalty. The success of Mlle. Georges was immense. She was overwhelmed with flowers, applause, and enthusiasm. It was a sad evening nevertheless. One of the great voices of tragedy was heard for the last time; a great genius entered into eternal silence; the shade of a great beauty appeared for the last time in an age, the old men of which she had dazzled in their youth by the splendour of her genius and beauty."

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, December 25.—Christmas Day. Nativity of our Saviour.  
MONDAY, 26.—St. Stephen. John Wilkes died, 1797.  
TUESDAY, 27.—St. John the Evangelist.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Innocents. Malthus died, 1834.  
THURSDAY, 29.—Lord Stafford beheaded, 1689.  
FRIDAY, 30.—Royal Society established, 1660.  
SATURDAY, 31.—St. Silvester.

### HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m 8 55	h m 9 30	h m 10 0	h m 10 35	h m 11 10	h m 11 40	h m 12 10
h m 8 55	h m 9 30	h m 10 0	h m 10 35	h m 11 10	h m 11 40	h m 12 10

### REVISED SCALE FOR INSERTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

In consequence of the increased and increasing sale of this Journal, the Scale will be One Shilling per Line on and after January 1st, 1854.

\*\* Advertisements received at the Office, 198, Strand; and also by the sole authorised Agents, Messrs. Maxwell and Co., 31, Nicholas lane, Lombard-street, City.

Part of this Double Number being printed in Paris, an error has occurred in the folio; the binder is, therefore, requested to observe that page 524 is immediately followed by page 549.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1853.

THERE seems to be mischief brewing in Spain. It might be unjust to assert that the Spaniards are unfit for constitutional freedom, but it is certainly correct to state that they have not yet satisfactorily shown that they appreciate, or even understand it. The late King Louis Philippe was too keen an observer not to be aware of the fact, and too selfish and unscrupulous an intriguer not to endeavour to turn it to account. The odious transactions known as the "Spanish marriages" were his first great step to ruin. They were also a great step in the misery and demoralisation of Spain. They blighted the life and corrupted the heart of an unoffending girl. They inspired her with evil thoughts, and surrounded her with evil counsellors. They depraved the manners of a Court, and set an infamous example to a whole nation. Yet, to such an extremity has Spain been reduced, that the best hopes of the best men in the country are centred in the life and in the progeny of a youthful Queen, whose life is beset by many perils, and whose healthful progeny is scarcely to be expected. Never since the days of Mary Stuart has there been a Sovereign so helpless, so outraged, and so much to be pitied as Isabella II. She has both a mother and a husband, bound by nature and by duty to support and cherish her; but she has no one willing to give her honest, or competent to give her sound advice. As the critical period of her maternity draws near, the intriguers who wish to occupy her throne are more than usually busy. The Duke de Montpensier hovers about the inheritance which it was the object of his father he should gain; and the Carlists make no secret of their wish that what has happened in Lisbon may happen in Madrid. From such a calamity to herself and to her country, every right-thinking man and woman in Spain will earnestly pray that Providence in its mercy may preserve Queen Isabella. Under her government Spain has a chance, although a poor one, of not being left to lag irretrievably behind in the march of European civilisation. Failing her and her direct line of succession, that unhappy country would again become the prey to a civil war more protracted and fatal than the last; a war as perplexing and mischievous to France as to Spain, and which might, perhaps, embroil other countries besides those two. But, as if there were not risk enough in this contingency, the

persons who monopolise place and power in the palace of the young Queen, seem bent upon doing their utmost to render her throne more precarious than her life. Spain has a damaged character, and they do nothing to retrieve it; she has a failing revenue, and they do nothing to put it upon a healthy footing;—she has the stupidest commercial code of any nation under heaven, and they shut their eyes to the experience by which all other nations are endeavouring to profit. They are only entrusted with power because Spain is a constitutional state; and they do their worst to bring the constitution into contempt, as a preparatory step to its destruction. They meditate a *coup d'état*, and the establishment of a despotism, because Louis Napoleon succeeded in a similar attempt, and because knaves have a better chance of plunder and aggrandizement under a despotic Sovereign, especially if she be a woman, than under any Parliamentary system, however corrupt and imperfect. In their anxiety to strike a *coup d'état*, they forget that the circumstances of France in Dec., 1851, and of Spain in Dec., 1853, are not at all similar; and that history is not made to repeat itself, because it may suit the purpose of ambitious men to plagiarise in politics. They forget that Louis Napoleon had a powerful name, a high genius, foolish opponents, and a first-rate opportunity; while they have neither name, nor genius, nor pretext, nor opportunity, but are a mere clique of palace *fainéants* and selfish adventurers. Their last act has been a summary dismissal of the Cortes, on insufficient grounds, and without appointing a day for their re-assembling. In fact, the Cortes are in their way. The Duke de Montpensier is naturally on the alert to profit by the follies or crimes of the present Court of Spain; and, if there were any reasonable hope that, under the reign of Donna Luisa, a free, firm, and progressive Government could be secured to the Peninsula, the world would take much less interest than it does in the present position of Queen Isabella. It is deplorable to think that Spain does not possess a single statesman of sufficient energy and ability to rescue the Queen from evil counsellors, to rally around her the friends of rational liberty, and to secure her a permanent place in the affections of her country. Unless such a man be speedily found, Spain will inevitably pass through the ordeal of one, if not of many, civil wars, before she be in a position to do justice to her magnificent resources, or to assume her proper place among the nations of Europe.

THE meeting and the conference at Birmingham on the subject of Juvenile Delinquency, again call attention, in a forcible manner, to an evil of national importance. The reformation of young criminals is a subject often debated, but which, nevertheless, makes but slow progress amongst us. We excel other nations, both in our philanthropy and in our spirit of enterprise; but on this question, which requires the exercise of both, we suffer ourselves to be overpassed by many who are our inferiors. The evil of juvenile delinquency is one that must be combated. Day after day it clamours for a remedy, and will not be gainsaid or neglected under any less penalty than that of national disgrace. What is to be done with our young criminals? is the melancholy, and often the hopeless cry of police magistrates and judges, who, in the exercise of their functions, are brought into daily contact with so-called criminals, who are too young to know right from wrong, and so destitute as to deserve compassion far more than severity.

These miserable and neglected creatures know nothing of the law but as something severe and terrible. They never heard of its care or its beneficence, except in the protection of tills and pocket-handkerchiefs. It is to them the Destroyer, not the Preserver—the awful power that punishes, but never rewards. To consign to the discipline of a prison the babes who are driven to petty larceny by starvation, is alike cruel and useless. To punish them when they have been trained into vice by their fathers and mothers, or by strangers who profit by their misdeeds, is to punish the comparatively innocent, and to let the guilty go free. To neglect them altogether, is but to foster and encourage a monstrous social scandal; while, to feed, clothe, and teach those who qualify for the privilege by the commission of robbery, is to give advantages to the dishonest which neither the law nor society accords to the unoffending children of poor and hard-working men. The subject is surrounded and beset with difficulties. It can neither be satisfactorily dealt with, nor allowed to remain untouched. It is true that there is a remedy, which goes to the very root of the evil—the establishment of a system which shall make it as much the right of every British child to demand its education at the expense of the State—if its parents cannot afford to pay for it—as it has to demand, under the Poor-law system, the bread which may save it from dying of starvation in the streets. But this prevention of the evil is quite as difficult as the partial remedy for it; not from any insurmountable impediment in the subject itself, but from the unhappy jealousies which arise on the mere mention of national education. Other countries are, in this respect, more fortunate than our own. The United States of America, France, and Germany have not so many young criminals as we have; because Religion—or, more properly speaking, because an intolerant and jealous sectarian bigotry that usurps the name of Religion—does not interfere to prevent the State from regarding all destitute children as its own, and from acting towards them the part of a wise and just parent. No system of reformation for young criminals that the kind hearts and active intellects of good men can devise, will ever prove satisfactory, unless it be preceded by a system of National Education. When the State has done its duty by teaching its laws to the whole of its children; when no child born in the British Isles is suffered to remain uninstructed in the elements of all knowledge—not only of the knowledge derived from the Scripture to fit it for the life to come, but of the knowledge of "common things," to fit it for the due performance of its duties in this; and when the number of juvenile criminals has, by these means, been reduced to one-fourth, if not to one-tenth, of its present amount; then, and then only, will it be possible to consider the question of the reformation of juvenile criminals in a satisfactory manner. The residuum of youthful vagrancy and crime, after a few years trial of a sound and comprehensive scheme of National Education, will be but small, and will be easily dealt with. Those who devote themselves to the task of reforming

the young thief or beggar, will not be met, at the threshold of their labours, by the startling objection that they devote more of their care and attention to the poor who are vicious, than to the poor who are honest. The numbers, also, will not be so great as to deter philanthropy by the hopelessness of combating an evil so widely spread and so deeply rooted as at present. In the meantime, however, we would render all due honour to the benevolent men who have taken up the question—men who, like Mr. M. D. Hill, have made it the business of their lives; and men like Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Adderley, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and others, who have devoted themselves to its consideration at a later period, and given it the assistance of their hearts as well as of their heads, of their feelings as well as of their intellects. We trust that, in due time, something will come of their exertions; and that neither "wars nor rumours of wars" will distract public attention to such a degree as to suffer the whole question, or any part of it, to fall into neglect or abeyance.

#### THE MINISTRY.

It is positively asserted that Lord Palmerston has consented to return to the Coalition Cabinet. Should this be the fact, the noble Viscount has, of course, obtained his own terms. If orders have been given to the British fleet to enter the Black Sea, with a view to active operations, and if it be true that Lord Lansdowne and the Duke of Devonshire have threatened to withdraw their support from the Ministry if the main provision of the intended Reform Bill are not given up—then it is not impossible that Lord Palmerston may have consented to return to the Home-Office. A few hours will, in all probability, place all the facts in connection with this affair in our possession.—*Morning Herald*, Friday.

The Cabinet met in Council yesterday in Downing-street, and were engaged in discussion five hours and a half. Lord Lansdowne was not present. It transpired in the course of the evening that Sir George Grey urged the unsatisfactory state of his health as a reason for declining the proffered post of Home Secretary. This refusal of office rendered it more than ever desirable that Lord Palmerston should be induced to re-assume the post he had given up. Lord John Russell's services as Home Secretary would be gladly accepted, but he (like Sir George Grey) is understood to have urged the plea of insufficient health as a reason for the non-assumption of duties additional to those now on his hands. And, assuredly, the chief parentage of a new Reform Bill is quite enough, both in labour and responsibility, for any one statesman. It is said that the question of what the Reform Bill shall really be has not yet been decided by the Cabinet—the plans before the Government being still in the hands of the Ministerial Committee, to whom the task of preparing a complete measure has been entrusted.—*Daily News*, Friday.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princes and the Princesses of the Royal family, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, left Osborne at an early hour on Thursday morning, on their return to Windsor Castle for the Christmas holidays. The illustrious party embarked at East Cowes, in the *Fairy*, Royal yacht, and crossed during rather a smart breeze to Portsmouth, whence they travelled by special train on the South-Western Railway to Basingstoke, and thence by the Great Western Railway to Windsor. The Royal party arrived at the Castle at two o'clock.

Sir James Graham has been the only visitor at Osborne during the past week.

It is understood that the sojourn of the Court at Windsor Castle will extend to the first week in February next.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Col. Sir George Couper, arrived in town on Tuesday morning, from her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and afterwards left London on her return to Frogmore.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Walewski have been among the distinguished circle enjoying the hospitality of the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Bowood, during the past week.

The Duchess of Inverness gave a grand dinner on Saturday last, at Kensington Palace, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and a distinguished party.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories*: The Rev. H. S. M. Hubert, to Santon, Norfolk; the Rev. S. Churchill, to Boughton, Norfolk; the Rev. T. E. Esplin, to Hadleigh, Essex; the Rev. C. W. Doherty, to Pelham, near Gainsborough; the Rev. A. Matthews, to Grimley, near Market Harborough; the Rev. T. Miles, to Tienogah; the Rev. W. A. Ormsby, to Smallburgh, Norfolk. *Vicarages*: The Rev. T. Rees, to Rumney, near Cardiff. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. F. H. Bishop, to Grazeley, near Reading; the Rev. L. Thomas, to Merthyr Mawr, Glamorganshire; the Rev. W. T. Newenham, to St. John the Evangelist, West Derby. *Perpetual Curacy*: The Rev. John Judge, to Trelystan, with the Chapelry of Leighton, near Welshpool.

**KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—The following appointments have been made by the Council of this College in order to fill up the Professorships recently vacated by the Rev. F. D. Maurice:—The Rev. A. McCaul, D.D., is elected to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History, in addition to that of Hebrew and the Old Testament, which he has hitherto held. A lecturer is to be immediately appointed to relieve Dr. McCaul, by instructing the junior classes in Hebrew. Mr. George Webb Dainton, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, Doctor of Civil Law, has been elected to the chair of English Literature and Modern History.

**NEW CHURCHES AT BAYSWATER.**—Two new churches are in course of erection at Bayswater, and are fast advancing towards completion. One of these is situated on the south side of Craven Hill and Westbourne-terrace, and the other farther westward of Notting-hill. The erection of these new churches has been found to be necessary, in consequence of the additional accommodation required to meet the great increase of inhabitants in this improved locality.

**THE ROYAL BARON OF BEEF.**—The baron of beef, destined to grace her Majesty's sideboard on Christmas-day, has been supplied by Mr. Minton, Windsor. Mr. Minton received three prime Scots, estimated to weigh about 100 stone each, in order that the Castle employes might choose from which the baron was to be taken: they were all of unrivalled quality. The baron was roasted on Friday, and will be served up cold on Christmas-day.

**JUNCTION OF RAILWAYS.**—A meeting of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company was held on Tuesday, in the London Tavern.—Mr. Waddington, M.P., in the chair—when an agreement was entered into to unite that Company and the Norfolk and Eastern Union Companies. At meetings of the Norfolk and Eastern Union Companies, respectively, the same agreement was submitted to the proprietors and agreed to.

**LIEUTENANT BELLOT.**—Paris letters state that the members of the sub-committee for the testimonial to this lamented officer were received a few days since by his Excellency the Minister of Marine, who promised to further their views in any way they may point out. The tablet to his memory is to be placed in the Marine Museum of the Louvre. The subscription list will be closed on the 31st inst., after which the general committee will make its report.

**SMITH O'BRIEN IN AMERICA.**—It appears that Smith O'Brien, following the example of M. Manus, Meagher, O'Donoghue, and Mitchell, has escaped from Van Diemen's Land, and is now in the United States. A Limerick paper says: "The writer of the letter was one of those who assisted Smith O'Brien in his escape. We may add, that he was bound by no parole to the Government, and that no charge of breach of faith can be made against him."

**STORM IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.**—During Monday and Tuesday night, a violent hurricane was blowing in the Irish Channel, and on the west coast of England and the east of Ireland. A great deal of damage has been done. Several ships were wrecked, and some have floundered; and many lives have been lost. Some parts of the Irish coast are strewn with portions of drift-wood and wreck.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Bank of England have given notice that, with a view to the observance of a general holiday, the transfer and dividend offices will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst.

Mr. William Brodie, unpaid *attaché* to her Majesty's Legation at Stockholm, has been appointed unpaid *attaché* to the Embassy at Constantinople.

A large meeting was held last week at Bristol, in favour of the vote by ballot. The meeting was unanimously in favour of secret voting. There is a man in Orkney aged nearly ninety years, who has led to the hymeneal altar and followed to the grave eight wives. He is about to be married the ninth time.

Monsignor Jean-François de Saunhac-Bolcastel, Bishop of Perpignan, died at Perpignan on the 9th, in the 89th year of his age. He was the oldest member of the French episcopacy.

Mr. W. Wilson, of Sarkhill, Rathmines, Dublin, has forwarded a donation of £100, to be disposed of as the authorities of the Belfast Sailors' Home think best; but suggesting a library.

Last week a number of persons in Leeds were summoned for neglecting to consume the smoke issuing from their furnaces, and fined 40s. and costs.

The Duke of Parma has pardoned six political prisoners, who had been condemned by court-martial to various punishments, on the 20th May, 1853.

The Duke of Hamilton has purchased Beaufort-house, in Arlington-street, for £60,000.

On Friday week the corn-mill at Wike, near Leeds, occupied by Mr. John Briggs, was entirely destroyed by fire.

The Minister of Finance at Modena has extended the exemption from duty on corn, maize, and oats, which was to expire at the end of this month, to the end of March, 1854.

The submarine cable across the Frith of Forth and Tay is being laid down, so as to complete the chain of telegraphic communication between the far north of Scotland and the south.

Letters for officers, seamen, and marines, serving in the under-mentioned ships in the Arctic Seas, will be in time to be forwarded, if sent to the Admiralty on or before the 1st of January, 1854—H.M.S. *Enterprise*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Plover*.

Workmen are at present employed in constructing a Crystal Palace on the Roken-square in Amsterdam, destined for the annual exhibition of flowers, the culture of which is carried to so great an extent in Holland, and particularly near that city and Haarlem.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has appointed Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Robert E. Boyle, Coldstream Guards, to be his secretary, in the room of Captain Lord Clarence Paget, R.N., resigned.

We regret to state that Mr. John Martin, the painter of "Belshazzar's Feast," has suffered an attack of paralysis that disables his right hand and impedes his utterance, though his hearing and sight remain perfect. This misfortune occurred to him last month, in the Isle of Man.

The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 10th, announces that the Pope has appointed Cardinal Wiseman a member of the Congregation of Immunity.

Sir Thomas Redington has been appointed permanent secretary to the Board of Control.

The schooner *Invincible*, Capt. Pennington, from Palermo to Liverpool, has been driven ashore close to the Green Island, Gibraltar. The captain and crew (six in number) escaped.

By a return just printed it appears that the acreage in England and Wales of the parishes is 9,177,199 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches, out of which 65,047 acres and 6 perches are occupied by railways.

The *Journal d'Augsbourg* announces the death of Comte Vincent de Tabasz Krosnowski, Hereditary Commander of the Order of Malta, Chevalier of several other orders, and one of the most distinguished noblemen of Galicia.

Mr. Robert Macfarlane has been appointed Sheriff of Renfrewshire, in the room of Mr. Hercules Robertson, recently promoted to a seat on the Scottish Bench.

A railway is announced to extend the communication by the South Devon line from Torquay to Dartmouth and Brixham.

M. Elie de Beaumont was on Monday elected perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, in place of the late M. Arago. The other candidates were M. Laines, M. C. Dupin, and M. Pouillet.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Colombo*, which sailed from Southampton on Tuesday, took out £241,435 in specie, of which £208,300 is for the Presidencies and China.

The soldier who fired upon the mob in the Gavazzi riots at Montreal, has been discharged under a writ of habeas corpus, and has entered into recognizances to appear before the colonial Court of Queen's Bench to answer the charge.

On Monday evening, between five and six o'clock, a glazed leather bag, containing nearly a thousand pounds' worth of jewellery, was stolen from a cab standing at the door of a tradesman in the Strand.

According to the advices just received from Buenos Ayres, the financial condition of the Republic is anything but flourishing, and there is small hope of any regular dividends for the bondholders for some years to come.

According to a return just issued the mileage of railways in England is 5288 miles, 5 furlongs, and 211 yards; and in Wales, 348 miles, 5 furlongs, and 203 yards.

At a moment when it was believed that the mania for turning tables and appearing to make them speak, was dying away in France, the Bishop of Vivior has, in an excess of zeal, revived the subject, by a letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he denounces the practice.

The New York papers announce that the Earl of Mountcashel had arrived there from a long tour through Canada and the United States of America.

Thirteen inhabitants of Hereford have subscribed the donation of 720 tons of coal for the poor of that city.

A veteran of the Prussian army, named Bause, died a few days since at Wesel, aged ninety-six. He had served for sixty-two years. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Jena in 1806, but was soon after exchanged.

It is shown by a return that last year the amount contributed by railway property to the poor-rates was, in England and Wales, £186,539 4s. 9d.

On Monday there were attempts at skating on the ornamental waters in the Parks, though the ice was not thick enough to bear. Six persons were immersed, and narrowly escaped a watery grave.

Madame Lola Montes, Countess de Landsfeldt (says the *Panama Herald*), passed through Sacramento, on her way to Grass Valley. Among her parlor ornaments were a piano, a parrot, two dogs, and a grizzly bear.

A thief has carried off four great-coats from the house of a police-inspector at Manchester, two belonging to the officer himself: one was his uniform coat, and in the pockets were a number of summonses and warrants.

The American Minister at Berlin, Governor Vroom, has been obliged to don a "State" costume, for the King declared he would not permit a deviation from the rule that official introductions shall not be in plain dress.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has consented to preside at the next soirée of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution.

There has been a new coinage of pence and half-pence, but it has by no means got into general circulation.

A man has perished of cold and hunger on the mountain of Graig Las, in Carnarvonshire, having lost himself in the fog.

There were no less than seven fires between five o'clock on Saturday evening and five o'clock on Sunday morning, in various parts of London. None of the fires, however, were of serious consequence.

An extensive landslip has just occurred on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth line, constructing near Devizes, carrying away an occupation bridge, owing to the immense superincumbent weight of an embankment, which has at great expense been made and re-made.

Among the items of expenditure by the Trinity House last year was one of £11 16s. 3d., "for reading books for the use of the keepers of the lighthouses and crews of the light-vessels."

The Rev. Dr. Burgess, curate of St. Mary's, Blackburn, has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

A gentleman who had arrived in Melbourne, when he was leaving the hotel, asked a friend what he ought to give the servants. "Why, I hardly know," was the reply, "I should think their notions were rather grand, for I know Boots estimates his income at £1600 a year."

At the High Court, Edinburgh, on Monday last, William Cumming was convicted of the murder of his wife, by repeated and barbarous treatment, and ordered to be executed on Monday, 9th January next.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., was present at the *viva voce* examination in the School of Law and Medicine, which commenced at Oxford on Tuesday week.

It is said that a bill is in the course of preparation, which will be introduced at the meeting of Parliament, with a view to throw open the coasting trade to foreign ships.

The anniversary of the Polish revolution was celebrated at Constantinople on the 29th ult., by about 100 Polish emigrants.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### MARIANNE, MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.

THE death of this lady occurred on the 17th inst., at her apartments in Hampton Court Palace, after a short illness. The Marchioness was daughter of the late Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, and grand-daughter of the celebrated William Carroll, of Carrolltown, who signed the original declaration of American Independence. One of Lady Wellesley's sisters was Mrs. MacTavish, another is Duchess of Leeds, and another the Dowager Lady Stafford.

Lady Wellesley married, 1st, Robert Paterson, Esq.; and, 2ndly, 29th Oct., 1825, Richard, late Marquis Wellesley (eldest brother of Arthur 1st Duke of Wellington); by whom, who died 26th Sept., 1842, she had no issue. Her Ladyship was for many years Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Adelaide.

It may not, perhaps, be very generally known that the Marchioness's sister-in-law, Miss Paterson—a famous beauty in her day—was the first wife of the ex-King, Jerome Bonaparte, and is still alive; being resident in America, and known as Mrs. Bonaparte Paterson. She was married to Jerome when he was captain of a vessel, during the Consulate of Napoleon; but, on the establishment of the French Empire, it pleased the new Sovereign to make Jerome a King, with the proviso that his beautiful American wife should be divorced. By Miss Paterson Jerome had a son, who is now a citizen of the United States, and appears to be entitled to the position of a French Prince of the Imperial dynasty.

##### THERESA, COUNTESS OF EGLINTON.

THIS amiable and benevolent lady died, deeply lamented, at Eglinton Castle, on the 16th inst. Her Ladyship, who was daughter of Charles Newcomen, Esq., married first, Richard Howe Cookrell, Esq., Commander R.N., and secondly, 17th February, 1841, Archibald William, present Earl of Eglinton and Winton, by whom she leaves one daughter, Egilia, born 17th December, 1843, and three sons, of whom the eldest, Archibald William, Lord Montgomerie, has just completed his 12th year. By birth an Irishwoman, Lady Eglinton won the esteem and affection of all classes in her native land, during the brief period she presided over the Irish Court. Her early death will be universally deplored.

#### DECIMAL COINAGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A good deal has been written, and a thick Blue Book published on this question, and all about something which ought to be done to reform our present system of computation and coinage. What we propose as the simplest and best is as follows:—That the present coinage should remain, and three new pieces be created: one, a 10d. piece, to be called Victoria; another, containing 20 Victorias, to be called Albert; to divide the penny into farthings and half-farthings—the farthing to be one-fifth part of a penny, instead of, as at present, one quarter; the half-farthing to be called a Centime. Our coinage would then be:—10 Centimes make 1 penny; 10 pennies, 1 Victoria; 20 Victorias, 1 Albert; our present 20s. sovereign would be 24 Victorias; our present shilling would, as at present, be 12 pennies; the half-crown would be 3 Victorias; our crown-piece (5s.) would be 6 Victorias. This plan would at once simplify our coinage, and render it as easy as any extant.

#### RUSSIAN POST AT KALOUGERINI.

THE monument in the centre of the picture upon the next page was erected by Michael the Great, upon the site of a great battle between his troops and the Turks. This prince strove to free his nation from the dominion of the Porte; and held, for a time, in his power various parts of Roumania, Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia. But he was assassinated by Basta, a General of Rodolphe II., Emperor of Germany, who found in Michael a useful, but a too independent ally. This event took place in 1601. It is not unlikely that the above locality may again become the scene of contest during the present war.

#### THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, IN HIS DROSHKY.

(SLEDGE,) AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE appearance of the Emperor Nicholas, as he sits in the rapid droshky or sledge,—of which we this week present our readers with a life-like sketch—is by far the most familiar of all his out-door appearances to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg.

He carries the love of a certain proud and austere simplicity to even a much greater extent than did the late monarch, his brother, Alexander; and of him it was said, as will be remembered, that he first taught our English aristocracy in London the dignity there was in not being over sumptuous.

We shall speak in a moment of this droshky and its uses; but, first, a word upon a subject which it forcibly suggests. In general, the idea of semi-civilised people and the idea of gaudy habits and florid display go together. "Barbaric magnificence" has become a proverbial expression; while sobriety of costume, and a sort of smooth plainness of manners are well known throughout all history to have been the general accompaniments of superior enlightenment. Military splendour is, for obvious reasons, a necessary exception to the rule. Yet, even in military life, we have a numerous interesting examples of how the great chief, on whom the fate of every enterprise depended—the centre of all hopes—the object of all anxieties—increased his moral weight by always appearing conspicuously simple amidst the surrounding pomp of war. Napoleon's grey capote, and the barbarian King's persuasion, in ancient days, that Parmenio was, and must be, Alexander the Great himself although Alexander was by his side, are instances of what we mean. Still, martial displays form, as we have remarked, a time-honoured and very just case of departure from this great canon of moral policy.

Now, what is undoubtedly singular, is that the Russians, who are reputed to be so barbarous a nation, seem to be the more deeply impressed with reverence for their Autocrat, the more they see him pass daily amongst them, and "stale his presence," in all the carelessness of a plain costume. Any one who spends some months at St. Petersburg—bearing in mind the witty yet terrible saying, that "the natural death of the sovereigns of Russia is assassination"—will scarcely withhold an occasional tribute of inward admiration, as he beholds the unattended monarch receiving, as he darts through the capital, the salutes of the mixed crowd. But, how different are those salutes! They are paid by the upper classes; but given by the lower. With bare head, and crossing himself, the "sheepskin" bows as low as his own knees, and sometimes even bends those, when he meets the man who has abolished serfdom on his own estates, and before whom the ancient peasant-grinding nobility have been made to tremble. There is, doubtless, more grace in the Prince's reverence; but, oh! how much more heart in the poor's.

Enough, however, of these grave reflections. Let us come to our droshky, or rather to the Emperor's. Let us hold on behind, if we can. This is no easy task, for the rate at which it dashes through the streets is incredible. A stranger immediately asks, "What on earth is the matter?" The answer is "His Majesty always travels in that rapid way; and nothing is the matter, only woe to the guard whom he may chance to find off their guard, or to the public establishment whose officials are not in full working order."

St. Petersburg, not very long ago, was a city of wooden houses; it is now a city of granite quays, massive palaces, and golden domes. Fires were formerly frequent; they are rare at present. But habit is strong; and the precautions which Nicholas once employed through necessity, he now continues out of routine. The fire-brigades and their various stations are the chief objects of this incessant perambulatory persecution. There is no hour of the day—there is no hour of the night—at which these devoted men are safe from the sudden appearance of the Emperor. Not even is his absence from St. Petersburg a guarantee: he has been supposed to be at Moscow, when the heavy clank of his iron



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, IN HIS DROSHKY (SLEDGE), AT ST. PETERSBURG.

step in the corridor has been the first announcement of his presence. By a system of metropolitan telegraphs, worked from the roofs of certain watch-towers, he has been known to summon all the fire-engines in the capital, without exception, to the Winter Palace, where there was no fire whatever. To those who arrived first, in proportion to distance, he has given bountiful rewards; those who have not been on the alert he has punished.

We have spoken of his speed. Even through the crowded streets of the capital he seldom goes at less than fifteen miles an hour; and in his longer journeys through the country, his road is often strewn with

dead horses, while generally he drops one exhausted attendant after another at some inn by the way. Though, in town, he is often seen in a common hired vehicle, our Engraving represents his own private droshty and driver. The latter is almost a portrait. We have often seen the original. That is his beard, his face, his very attitude; and there, behind him, with helmet, and grey cavalry cloak, sits the figure of Nicholas himself, as if carved out of granite. The position of the driver's arms is remarkable. Our English "whips" would probably deride it as unscientific; and certainly it does appear that, if the horse were to bolt, the coachman would have no purchase, and must be pulled

out of his box. Yet it is the universal fashion at St. Petersburg, and all through Russia.

On great occasions the Emperor is seen on horseback, in which position he looks to the best advantage. Every morning (while in the capital) he may be seen on foot, about seven o'clock, striding along the Nevski. Occasionally he goes out in a two-horse carriage. But his characteristic equipage, which will be longest remembered, is the simple vehicle which we have engraved. Winter and summer are all the same; except that, when the frost has set in, the wheels are taken off, and the body of the little carriage is set upon a sledge.



RUSSIAN POST, AT KALOUGERINI.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



OMER PACHA, AT THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

We have been favoured by an eye-witness of this memorable battle with the accompanying Sketch of Omer Pacha, in his Camp, as he viewed the progress of the engagement; to which we append the following extract from a private letter, which has appeared in a contemporary journal:—

—, of the —, has just returned from Constantinople, and certainly has been extremely lucky. He got letters from the Seraskier Pacha to Omer Pacha, who treated him with the greatest kindness. He arrived the day before the action, and he sat beside Omer during the whole of the battle. They had a most brilliant view of the whole thing—a beautiful sunny morning, without a cloud, and a fine west wind blowing the smoke away. They were on the south side of the Danube, where it is only a third of a mile in breadth; and the bank on their side being very high ground, they sat and looked down on the plain on the opposite shore, which is flat, so that the Russian fire all struck 100 feet below the spot where Omer Pacha and his staff were placed. The action began at

eleven o'clock by several columns of Russians—in all about 10,000—crossing the plain to attack the Turkish intrenchments, which had been hastily thrown up in the night, the Turks having crossed to the number of 4000 the previous evening.

The Turks allowed these columns to advance well into the plain, and then the heavy batteries which were Omer Pacha's head (on the right bank) opened upon them; next the batteries on the island; and then the guns in the intrenchment, which last were of small calibre, and only six in number. — says it was a tremendous sight to see the effect of the Turkish guns on the Russian columns the moment they had got the range. The Turks are inferior to none in artillery, and they tore the columns to pieces. The whole action lasted four hours. The Russians continued advancing, their guns playing into the intrenchment, which was little more than breast high; but when they got close up the carnage was frightful, as the Turks had 500 armed with the Minié rifle, and drilled on the Chasseurs de Vincennes system, who picked them off at every shot, besides the incessant fire of grape which the Turks kept up. — says he saw the heavy shot and grape clearing regular alleys through the columns. He looked down and saw everything as

perfectly as it were a review seen from a hill. He saw one officer knocked down from his horse, who was evidently a General, for they immediately carried him far to the rear, and a carriage drove up furiously and took him away. By the time the columns were within 300 yards, they deployed, and Omer Pacha and every one expected to see them attempt to storm this low entrenchment with the bayonet, as they were three times the number of the Turks; but, after marching to within 20 yards of the narrow ditch—which my friend cleared at an easy jump, entrenchment and all, immediately after the action—they fairly turned tail and ran for it, the Turks giving them grape and musketry till they were out of sight. The Russians had about 15 guns with them the whole time, which did a good deal of execution, killing a few Turks and a good many horses—the latter, of course, standing higher than the parapet, for they had some irregular cavalry in the work. The Turkish artillery and musketry were kept up with a rapidity of fire that — could not have imagined. Omer Pacha is about 50 years of age, adored by his army, of great military acquirements and information, and a perfect Turk in coolness and presence of mind. The four hours of the action he sat cross-legged, with his long pipe in his hand; never at any moment changing a muscle of his countenance, and directing



GENERAL PRIM, IN BIVOUC, AT THE BATTLE OF OLTENITZA.

everything himself by means of his bugler, who stood beside him, and sounded to the intrenchment across the river any order required. Several French, Spanish, and other foreigners in the Turkish service who were present, all agreed that they never saw anything so grand or so perfect in the whole course of their experience; and perhaps no other action was ever seen so perfectly in all its details. The enthusiasm of the Turks was tremendous when the Russians broke and ran. The cry of "God bless the Sultan" rose from the intrenchments, the island, and the whole Turkish army behind Omer. One thing speaks badly for the Russians;—saw the officers picking their men on with their swords, to try to make them dash on, but they would not. He walked over the field half an hour after the action, and describes the carnage as immense; there must have been 1000 killed, and wounded innumerable—lying in dozens, dismembered and torn to pieces by the grape, thrown in a *bout portant*. The Russians are very sickly; the Turks, on the contrary, are in high condition and great spirits. The senior medical officer, a Frenchman, assured—that he had only two per cent sick.

We have been favoured, also, with the accompanying Sketch of General Prim, who was an eye-witness of the battle.

It was upon his own demand that General Prim obtained the mission to the Turkish camp; and, no doubt, if he had asked for a longer leave of absence, it would have been granted to him without objection. At the Tribune of the Cortes, the absence of an Opposition chief is easily excused by the Government, especially if he is daring enough to defend the Constitutional liberty conquered by the sword.

The bulletins of the army of the Danube at first assigned a conspicuous rôle to General Prim; but the Spanish Government, although it has not yet been recognised by the Autocrat of the Russias, has not authorised the General to accept active service in the Turkish army. For the rest, says a Correspondent, who knows the General well, "Whatever part he may take, he will always serve worthily and honourably the cause in which he may be engaged; and nothing that is not noble and of good report may be expected of so valiant a captain."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Melted Snow and Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Dec. 16	29.385	31.1	24.0	26.6	—13.0	90	N.W.	0.24
" 17	29.647	30.8	21.0	29.0	—10.4	95	S.W. & N.	0.00
" 18	29.667	33.8	27.0	29.8	—9.4	87	S.E.	0.00
" 19	29.500	34.5	27.5	30.1	—9.0	72	E.	0.00
" 20	29.748	37.1	28.4	32.1	—5.8	95	N.E.	0.03
" 21	29.980	36.5	33.3	34.3	—4.3	95	N.E.	0.00
" 22	30.092	37.0	32.6	34.5	—4.0	83	N.E.	0.03

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.35 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.70 by the afternoon of the 17th; decreased to 29.50 inches by the morning of the 19th, and increased to 30.15 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.722 inches.

The temperature throughout the week has been low, and much below its average. The 16th was a painfully cold day; the wind blew from the N.W., its temperature fell 13° below the average of the same days; on four other days it was from 9° to 10°, and on the remaining three days from 4° to 5° below it. The 16th December, in the year 1818, was very cold; its temperature was 26.2°, and no other 16th day has been so low till this week; in the year 1840, the mean temperature of the 17th was 24.5°; and in 1821, the 19th of December was 28.5°; and these are the lowest temperatures on those days for forty years.

The mean temperature of the week was 31.1°, being 8° below the average of the same week in the preceding forty years. The temperature of this week is lower than any corresponding week since that in the year 1814, which was somewhat lower.

The range of temperature during the week was, 16.1°, being the difference between the lowest reading, 21°, on the 17th, and the highest, 37.1°, on the 20th.

The mean daily range of temperature was 7.6°. Snow fell on the 17th, 20th, and 22nd; producing water to the depth of three-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the week has been severe, and the wind chiefly from the N.E. The severity of the weather has, for some time past, acted injuriously upon the public health.

Lewisham, 23rd December, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 15th inst.; Viscount Ranelagh in the chair. The Executive Committee presented an elaborate report, detailing the principal occurrences of the year, from which it appeared that the society has met with a remarkable success in the short period of its operations. It was stated that 7782 shares had been issued, representing a subscribed capital of £389,100, of which upwards of £75,000 was paid up. The large number of 2016 shares had been entitled to rights of choice. Sixteen estates had been purchased, of which eight were already allotted, and two were ready for allotment. A bonus of £6 per cent was declared to the shareholders, and it was intimated that the committee had raised the rate of interest on deposits from three to five per cent. The retiring directors were unanimously re-elected, and a handsome acknowledgment of the valuable services of the committee and officers of the society made by the meeting. The report and financial statement appeared to give entire satisfaction to a very crowded meeting of shareholders. A net profit of £1944 12s. 5d. in favour of the society has been realised, in addition to £7814 16s. 1d. reserve fund.

THE NEW CAB ACT.—THE FOUR-MILE RADIUS.—Sir R. Mayne, Commissioner of Police, has applied, by a circular, to the various local boards of trustees for lighting the roads leading from the metropolis, to the effect that the most effectual mode of giving information to the public, at night as well as by day, of the point of the circumference of a circle of four miles radius from Charing-cross, is to place a lamp-post at the spot, upon which a notice of the distance may be affixed. The trustees are, therefore, requested to be so good as to cause a lamp-post to be put up at the exact place, which will be pointed out to them by the superintendents of the respective divisions of police in which they are situated; and who will supply the iron plates on which the notice is embossed in white raised letters upon a black ground.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.—Wednesday being St. Thomas's Day, the usual elections took place in the various City Wardmotes: in most of them the same gentlemen were returned as Common Councilmen. In some of the wards notice was taken of the Royal Commission, by urging corporate reform, or requesting that the "privileges" of the City should be kept intact.

CLOSING OF THE COMMON LAW OFFICES.—The whole of the offices connected with the several departments of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, including the Rule and Taxing Masters' Offices, will be closed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Christmas week.

THE NEW HOME SECRETARY.—It is generally believed that Sir James Graham accepts the office of Secretary of the Home Department, and that Fox Maule (Lord Panmure) is to be First Lord of the Admiralty.—*Morning Herald*.

THE CORPORATION COMMISSION resumed its sittings on Tuesday, and, after examining several witnesses, adjourned till the 11th Jan., when the examination of witnesses favourable to the Corporation will be entered upon.

THE LAMBETH CONSTITUENCY.—On Monday night a public meeting of the electors of the borough of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to hear from Mr. Williams, their representative, an account of his Parliamentary conduct for the last session. A vote of confidence in him was passed.

TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Austin, on Tuesday morning, resumed the inquiry instituted by the Poor-law Board into the circumstances attending the death of the infant Walsh. Garrett Walsh, the father of the child, was again examined by Mr. Austin, after which two officers of the house. The inquiry was again adjourned.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—A very serious collision took place on the river on Sunday evening, in the Half-way Reach, by which the Gravesend steamer *Meteor* was run down by the *Sylph*, Dublin screw steam-ship, the passengers and crew of the *Meteor* having a narrow escape of perishing with her. The bows of the *Sylph* pierced the *Meteor*, carrying away the steward's pantry, the companion ladder, and reaching more than half way across the beam of the vessel, shutting out all chance of escape. Their position at once became perilous in the extreme; the water was pouring through the small side port windows, flooding the cabin to such an extent, that several of the passengers were up to their waists in water. They were at length rescued, and put on board the *Sylph*. As soon as the vessels parted, the *Meteor* went down head first immediately. The ebb tide providentially had the effect of keeping her hanging, as it were, to the bow of the *Sylph* for full ten minutes; and to that circumstance may be attributed the saving of every soul on board.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

CHRISTMAS, with its delightful festivities, and its hallowed memories, has again arrived to consecrate the social and domestic affections with the sanctions of a high and joyful religious festival.

Brought into companionship as these pages are with the very flower of English beauty, and admitted into homes whence every influence that is not pure and elevating is carefully excluded, how is it possible we should be insensible to the innocent delights which our artists and essayists, vying with each other in their labour of love, know so well how to produce? Is it by some magical sympathy we feel that lustrous eyes will sparkle with unwonted pleasure, that sweetest smiles will mantle upon the cheek of beauty, and that winning lips will utter ejaculations of delight when our Christmas Supplement—pre-eminently the Supplement of the year—is opened out, and discloses how lavishly the resources of art have been employed in illustrating Christmas scenes and Christmas associations.

In the very midst of our home festivities, when fires blaze most cheerfully, and lights burn most resplendent—when looks are fondest, mirth highest, and enjoyment supreme—let not our readers within the four seas forget the true English hearts indulging in fond thoughts of home in some distant portion of the globe. Every family has a brother, a son, or a friend, whom a spirit of manly enterprise has summoned from all that is dearest to him in existence—some to languish in the pestilential swamps of Burmah, others to encounter indescribable peril and hardship among the icebergs of the Arctic Regions, while thousands have left our shores to seek precarious wealth at the gold mines of the Antipodes. When some months hence our Christmas Number shall gladden the dreary life of our countrymen in some distant portion of our colonial empire, let these few lines, and our Illustrations of Christmas in distant lands be the witnesses that, in every Christmas circle in the United Kingdom tender wishes were poured out for the welfare of the absent exiles, and affectionate regrets interchanged that the once familiar and still loved faces could not be seen in our Christmas hospitalities. For ourselves, we should be without excuse if we could forget our countrymen in distant lands; for, wherever a British fleet is cruising, or a British army is cantoned; in whatever quarter of the globe British enterprise and science may be engaged in digging mines, spanning rivers, and annihilating distance between great cities; wherever, in short, scenes of social and historical interest are being enacted—whether it be the discovery of the North-West Passage, a great battle upon the Danube, or the Irrawaddy, or the opening up of hitherto unknown waters in the populous territories of China and Japan—there the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has some friend and Correspondent, whose ready pencil transfers the salient features of the scene to paper, to be afterwards reproduced by our Artists and Engravers for the gratification of the public at home. To all these fellow-countrymen—many of them personally unknown—we beg to tender our warm acknowledgments, and to assure them that their contributions to our columns have carried the most varied instruction and delight to thousands of firesides, where we would, "by these presents," have them "freshly remembered" at this happy season.

If we carry our regards from the family circle to the state of the nation, we find the condition of our fellow-countrymen to afford occasion for much gratulation and thankfulness. Notwithstanding the high price of provisions and fuel, the great mass of the working classes will be enabled to provide themselves with good Christmas fare, and to surround themselves with comforts denied to them in less prosperous years. Australia sends us tons of fine gold, until it outrivals ancient Ophir; and California continues to pour her vast mineral riches into the treasury of the world. Trade and commerce, during the past year, have concurrently experienced a healthy expansion, which nothing but the twofold disaster of a deficient European harvest, and hostilities in the East threatening a general war, have been able to check. During this period of national prosperity, the relations between capital and labour have undergone a change which has brought an appreciable increase of comfort and independence to the industrial classes. These relations are not yet brought into a course of satisfactory adjustment; but even the Lancashire operatives who are "out on strike," will, it is hoped, be provided with an allowance during Christmas week, that will enable them to enjoy the festivities which an unusually early and inclement winter has rendered doubly welcome and exhilarating.

A word for the poor! The snow and severe frost which ushered in the Christmas of 1853 must have suggested to the benevolent that very many of our fellow-creatures are sadly in want of certain comforts at this inclement season, which it is in their power to bestow. The dwellers in well-warmed and luxurious habitations who, whenever they go forth to encounter the winter's cold, can arm themselves in triple panoply of comfortable clothing, are, we trust, in no danger of forgetting the thousands who are pining with hunger and shivering with cold in their damp and dreary abodes. Against what has been well called "the vice of indiscriminate almsgiving," we trust we need not caution our fair readers, for street alms to sturdy mendicants and professional beggars, whether male or female, breed vice and imposture in their most hideous forms. In large cities there are many difficulties in the performance of the Christian duty of personally visiting and relieving the poor. But benevolence can never want legitimate objects for its exercise in the metropolis, so long as we see the governors of those noble institutions, our great London hospitals, compelled to issue the most urgent applications for public support—for the want of a larger measure of which, hundreds of the suffering and indigent poor are turned away from their doors. Nor are there wanting parochial and district charities in every quarter of the metropolis, and in every large town, the committees of which perform the duty of personal visitation, and exercise due care in the selection of the proper recipients of their bounty.

And now with mirth and laughter let Old Christmas come! In ducal halls, in suburban villas, in comfortable farm-houses, in the snug drawing-room and smaller parlour, in the humbler dwelling of the honest artisan and the farm-labourer, may there be heard the musical laugh of young girls, bubbling up to their lips like the waters of some pure fountain, and the hearty and unrestrained

roar of brothers, friends, and boon companions. Draw the curtains; shut out the world; pile high the blazing log! And now, all needful preliminaries having been made, we wish our readers, one and all, a MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR! G. C.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

Boxing-night falling this year on Monday deprives the weekly critic of an early notice, unless he can contrive to anticipate theatrical doings. Different managers, however, are naturally desirous to conceal their plans until the very last; and some prudently object altogether to anticipate the surprise of the evening. What, however, can be done to gratify curiosity we will attempt.

THE PANTOMIMES this year will be more numerous than usual. At DRURY-LANE, the task of providing this species of entertainment has been confided to Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who furnishes the introduction; but the comic scenes, or "pantomime proper" will be prepared by the well-practised hand of Mr. Nelson Lee. In it will be introduced "Les Femmes Volantes," from the Théâtre de l'Ambigu, under the title of "The Flying Women and Celestial Aëronauts." Tom Matthews is engaged for *Clown*, Halford will be the *Pantaloon*, Milano the *Harlequin*, Miss Annie Cushine the *Columbine*, and the *Sprites* by the Elthaire family. A new three-act drama likewise is announced, written by Mr. Mark Lemon, and in which Mr. T. Mead will appear. Farce and ballet also are to be added to the entertainments, which are stated in the puffs preliminary to "be on a most extensive scale, unprecedented in the annals of theatricals for novelty, splendour, and mechanical wonders."

From the pantomime at the HAYMARKET great things are expected, as it is understood that it will be the production of Mr. Buckstone himself, and founded on a comical fairy tale which has been overlooked by the Planchés, Taylors, and Talfourds. Mr. Buckstone, has, in fact, gone to an unusual source for his story—namely, to Southey's poetry. "Harlequin and the Three Bears; or, Little Silverhair and the Fairies," is the title. The programme of the scenery promises much variety and splendour, and, we are told, it is all new; so that, for picturesqueness and beauty, it is not likely to be exceeded. Mr. Buckstone has decided on a wholesome regulation during the holidays—he announces that the performances will not only commence punctually at seven, but close at eleven.

Next in rank we take the PRINCESS; and here we shall meet with the production of Mr. George Ellis, under the title of "Harlequin and the Miller and his Men; or, King Salamander and the Fairy of the Azure Lake." The plot is sufficiently indicated by this description, and there can be no doubt that the appointments will be of a costly description. The character of *Clown* will be sustained by M. Huline; Mr. Paulo being the *Pantaloon*, and Mr. Cormack the *Harlequin*. The *Columbine* will be most attractively personated by Miss Desborough.

For the ADELPHI, it is understood, that Mr. Mark Lemon has written a grand magical spectacle, called "Number Nip and the Spirit Bride." *Number Nip*, King of the Gnomes, has been subject to the *Counts of Wolfenstein*, and can only be set at liberty by certain conditions to be fulfilled by a bride on the day of her espousal. To accomplish this, *Estella*, a sylph, in the power of the *Gnome*, is compelled to assume a mortal shape, and her endeavours to secure the love of *Count Rudolf*, form the action of the drama, which abounds in magical effects and splendid appointments.

From the pantomime at the OLYMPIC great things ought to be expected; for it will be, we understand, the production of Mr. Tom Taylor. The title is "Harlequin Columbus; or, the Old World and the New"—a rich subject, though somewhat of a serious character. The history of Columbus is one of the most pathetic narratives in the world. Mr. Taylor, however, is famous for a kind of cynical fun, and will doubtless contrive to teach, as well as to amuse. The Rochez family will, in this, sustain the three rôles of *Clown*, *Pantaloon*, and *Sprite*. Mr. Moreland will be *Harlequin*, and Miss Wyndham, *Columbine*.

At the MARYLEBONE THEATRE, the pantomime will be contributed by Mr. Nelson Lee. It is entitled, "Harlequin Ugly-Mug, and my Lady Lee, of Old London-bridge broken down." Of the manner in which it will be supported, it may be sufficient to state that the *Clown* will be represented by Kilenio; the other names have not reached us. Stonehenge by moonlight forms the introductory scene.

At SADLER'S WELLS, the pantomime will be, as usual, the handywork of the acting manager, Mr. Greenwood. Deulin is to be the *Clown*; Naylor, the *Pantaloon*; C. Fenton, *Harlequin*; and Miss Caroline Parkes, *Columbine*.

At the STRAND, Mr. Flexmore is engaged for the *Clown*; Bologna, for *Harlequin*; Griffith, for *Pantaloon*; and Miss Goward, as *Columbine*. The pantomime will be entitled "Harlequin and King Nutcracker." In order to give more effect to the performance, a new stage has been constructed.

THE SURREY will again resort to Alfred Crowquill for the literary portion of the pantomime. "King Muffin; or, Harlequin Heartcake, and the Fairies of the Glow-worm Glade." Doubtless, we understand, to be the *Clown*; Bradbury, the *Pantaloon*; Alexander, the *Harlequin*; and the Misses Gunniss, *Columbine* and *Harlequina*.

ASTLEY'S and the CITY OF LONDON will be supplied by Mr. Nelson Lee with their respective pantomimes. At the former theatre, the entertainment will be entitled "Old Billy Button's Journey to Brentford, or Harlequin and the Lady's Favourite." At the latter, the name of the forthcoming pantomime is called the "Ocean Queen; or, Harlequin and the Mystic Branch."

THE VICTORIA promises "the most gorgeous Christmas pantomime ever produced at a minor theatre."

Mr. Planché, as usual, will be the presiding Christmas genius of the LYCEUM. The extravaganza to be written by him is promised to be accompanied with brilliant spectacular accessories, surpassing even the previous efforts made at this house. It is suggestively entitled "Once on a Time there were Three Kings."

THE NATIONAL STANDARD theatre produces a pantomime comprehending no fewer than twenty-three new and beautiful scenes, and to be supported by Mr. Buck as *Clown*, and "the world's wonder," Miss and Master Barnum.

Of extra-theatrical entertainments likely to prove peculiarly attractive, "Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC," that "monarch of mountains," deserves the first place, not only on his own account, but on that of his most adroit premier and public spokesman. It is not necessary for us again to describe the improvements which have been made both to the lecture and the lecture-room—it will be enough for the public to learn that both are accessible. As a drawing-room entertainment the thing is perfect. What is attempted is neither elaborate nor multifarious; but it is executed with an elegance which forestalls admiration and conciliates regard.

Another ASCENT of MONT BLANC by another Mr. Smith, is exhibited in Leicester-square. This forms part of Mr. J. R. Smith's GRAND TOUR OF EUROPE, the whole of which may be commended as an admirable exhibition. The scenes in this series are executed with a precision and accuracy, perfectly surprising; and ought to command as much attention as the same artist's Mississippi and Missouri, a few seasons ago. The amount of instruction to be gained from the present diorama, is very great, and communicated as it is through the medium of a delightful and exceedingly pleasing. Mr. J. R. Smith is a good lecturer, and imparts his knowledge with much grace.

Mr. LOVE, the polyphonist, has a new and original entertainment lately written for him, and comprehending many characters drawn with considerable dramatic skill, which will, no doubt, afford as great delight to her Majesty's lieges in this metropolis, as it has recently given in Dublin. The production is entitled "The London Season," and will be found full of first-rate humour, illustrated with some new ventriloquial effects well calculated to excite especial wonder. Mr. Love stands at the head of all modern professors of this art, if indeed he may not be said to be the only true polyphonist in existence. This word, excellently descriptive of the more refined examples of ventriloquial skill, was indeed first vented by him; and it may be legally doubted whether any other person be really entitled to it as an individual appellation; but, whether or not this be the case, he is the polyphonist *par excellence*; and those who are delighted with this kind of exhibition will find their taste in him justified by the artistic excellence of his performance. As to the entertainment itself, which serves in part for the vehicle of such special talent, it deserves a distinctive character. It is a monodrama of high order, and is throughout so impregnated as to make demands on various

histrionic susceptibilities—and Mr. Love may claim to be a distinguished actor. We have indeed sometimes wished that we could see him on the stage. He would do old Farren's parts capitally.

Mr. W. S. WOODIN is also in London for the holidays, and dignifies his entertainment with the sounding title of "Myriographic." This is a big name; but Mr. Woodin is no little man, and has taste as well as talent. His "Carpet Bag, and Sketch Book" will doubtless attract his many admirers to the Regent Gallery on the 26th December, announced for their re opening.

The Quadrant will also rejoice in the presence of Mr. ALFRED BUNN, who advertises an entertainment replete with his recent American experiences, and to be appropriately called "A Visit from John to Jonathan." He will deliver his lecture in a splendid room, which is announced as being fitted up for the especial purpose.

At the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, the Moving Diorama from Calcutta to the Himalaya, will be open for the holidays; also, at the CYCLOPAMA and COLOSSEUM, Regent's-park, the Panorama, of the Destruction of Lisbon and of London, both by day and night, will lose nothing of their usual attraction. The latter may yet boast of its admirable Museum of Sculpture, its Conservatories, its Swiss Cottages and its Music.

Talking of music, we perceive that at BLAGROVE'S ROOMS, Mortimer-street, an Introductory Lecture will be given on the 29th December, for the purpose of affording public practice to young vocal and instrumental performers. An excellent idea!

BURFORD'S PANORAMA, in Leicester-square, will also merit the attention of holiday sight-seers, who seek instruction as well as amusement. A new panorama of CONSTANTINOPLE has been opened only this week, and exhibits a Golden Horn, Valley of Sweet Waters, Pera, Galatz, the various palaces, Scutari, Tower of Leander, the Seven Towers, Santa Sophia, and all the Mosques, the Sea of Marmora, with Mount Olympus in the distance, and the Bosphorus, with the combined British and French fleets. Mr. Burford's Panoramas of the Granada and the Alhambra, and of the Bernese Alps, still also continue open for exhibition.

At the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, it is intended to deliver a lecture on the North-West Passage, from authorities contributed by Captain Inglefield, R.N., in addition to the pictures of Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and the Diorama of the Ocean Mail to the Cape, India, and Australia.

Mr. SAMUEL LOVER promises to appear in the field, through his representative, Mr. E. L. Hime, for whom he has composed certain "Songs and Sayings," which can scarcely fail of popular appreciation.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION has been strengthened, for the edification of the loyal, with groups of the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Prince Arthur.

THE GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Regent's Park, will be open to visitors at sixpence a day, from Christmas-eve to January 6. An extensive collection of living fish, and other marine animals, has been made, and a magnificent specimen of the giant ant-eater, two crocodiles, and an immense grisly bear, added.

THE ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, in Leicester-square, opens to the visitor both amusement and utility in the photographic department, which is now in full operation.

BALLS and CONCERTS, of course, are properties of the festive season; and the usual notices of Moirato's Promenade Concerts at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre, have appeared. Twenty-four concerts, commencing on the 19th inst., are advertised.

At the ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, the Hungarian Concerts will, probably, continue; while Mr. Hatch, at the SALLE ROBIN, will proceed with his "Irish Tourist Ticket;" and Mrs. Gibbs, at the HIBERNIA, next the Polytechnic, continues, we believe, her entertainment of "The Emerald Isle." The POLYTECHNIC itself will, of course, present its numerous attractions; and Mr. Wyld's GREAT GLOBE, in Leicester-square, will continue its daily—or, rather, hourly—lecture, and the exhibition of its maps, models, and other aids to geographical study.

## MUSIC.

The Society of British Musicians had their Second Concert of this Season on Monday evening, at Erat's Rooms, in Berners-street. The instrumental pieces were—Mozart's Quintet in A, for clarinet, principal and stringed instruments; a Trio (MS.) for the pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, by Mr. Aguilar; a Quartet for two violins, viola, and violoncello, by Mr. R. Barnett; and a "Duetto" for the pianoforte, with stringed and wind instruments, by Mr. J. H. Griesbach. The vocal music consisted of a song, "Ah, that I could wing my way," composed by Mr. W. Watson, and sung by Miss M. Wells; a canonet, "Ah, dream not," by Mr. H. Graves, and sung by Mr. Redfern; Mr. C. E. Stevens's Duet, "Musio," sung by the Misses Wells; Wallace's Song, "In happy moments," sung by Mr. Walter Bolton; a Song by Mr. W. Watson, "Why should I blush," sung by Miss J. Wells; and Barnett's Trio, "This magic-rove scarf," from the "Mountain Sylph," sung by Miss J. Wells, Mr. Redfern, and Mr. Bolton. The various performances went off exceedingly well; and were warmly applauded by a crowded audience.

There have been three great performances of the "Messiah" this week—on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah; on Thursday evening, at Exeter Hall, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Surman; and on Friday evening, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. Costa.

M. Moirato has commenced a series of Promenade Concerts at St. Martin's Hall, in imitation of those of Julien. The first took place on Monday evening. There was a large and competent orchestra; Miss Cicely Nott was the vocalist; and a good selection of music was performed to the satisfaction of a numerous assemblage.

The Wednesday Evening Concert of this week was by no means remarkable. Its principal features were Mendelssohn's music in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a selection from Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl." Madame Amedei sang the fine scena from "Semiramide," "In sì barbara sciagura," producing a great effect by her beautiful voice and expressive style. The rest of the miscellaneous music was of an ordinary description.

On Monday last, at the Wolverton Institution, Mr. W. West gave a lecture on the "Clowns and Fools of Shakespeare," with musical illustrations by Miss Vaughan.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—KING'S SCHOLARSHIPS.—The examination for these scholarships, which become annually vacant—one for young ladies and one for young gentlemen—took place on Monday last. The number of candidates was eighteen—seven ladies and eleven gentlemen. The scholars elected were Miss Rosa P. Lyne and Mr. John Barnett (re-elected). Miss Rosetta Vinning was re-elected a scholar for one year. Mr. John Cheshire was specially commended. The following were commended: Miss Cazaly and Miss Southgate; and Messrs. Watson, Wheelodon, Schroeder, and Masom.

MADAME MEDORI, who was so duly commended by the English public in the last season at Covent-garden Theatre, now at St. Petersburg, has fully confirmed our judgement of her musical talents. She has performed the characters of "Lucrezia Borgia;" "Alice, in "Roberto il Diavolo;" "Ariana, in "Don Pasquale;" and "Norma." In all her characters she has been warmly received.

RICHMOND.—A concert under the immediate patronage of the Duchesses of Gloucester and Cambridge, and the Marchioness of Queensbury, was given on Tuesday evening last, at the Castle Hotel, for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of Richmond. The following eminent artistes kindly assisting so benevolent an object:—Miss Southam and Miss Wells, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Mr. George Perren, and Mr. Wrighton. The concert was fully and fashionably attended.

A MISER.—A man, named Beaving, died last week at Chilcompton, in Dorsetshire, aged 65. He would deny himself almost every necessary, either food, fire, or clothing. After his death there was discovered hid about the cottage nearly £200, principally in guineas and half-guineas; several suits of clothes, rotten from lying by; and a quantity of coal in a pantry, which was bought by him about twenty-one years since, but which he was too niggard to burn; also a will, wherein he bequeathed £200, which, it seems, he had put out at interest, together with his other money, &c., to some relatives in America, leaving a poor old relative, who had rendered him every assistance in her power, without a shilling.

## CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

ALTHOUGH, with the exception of the *Keepsake*, the *Annuals*, strictly so speaking, are defunct, yet London publishers take advantage of the pure-open season of the year to send forth the most enticing of their volumes. Gorgeously-bound books, glowing in crimson, purple, and blue covers, gilt edged, and "got up" with particular taste and attention, litter our table. Nor is the subject matter any longer confined to insipid love stories, drivelling little poems—Odes to "my Canary," or Sonnets "on seeing Miss — pick up a polyanthus:" all styles are consulted; and, accordingly, among the volumes submitted to our criticism, we find, in addition to those books which lie upon our drawing-room tables, and beguile the time of our visitors while awaiting our advent, many of deeper and more serious interest. As, however, at a literary tribunal, all claimants are on an equality as to right of hearing, we must at once commence our task, and taking the first on the pile before us, find we have made a lucky selection in choosing

*The Court Album* (Bogue). *Place aux dames!* Here we have eleven of the fairest of our female aristocracy charmingly depicted by the respective artists—portraits of the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Lyttelton, Lady Isabella Fitzmaurice, Miss Emily Yelverton, Lady Elizabeth Hay, Hon. S. Pitt, Miss Banker, Mrs. Jones (of Pant Glâs), Miss Dawson Damer, Mrs. Farrer, Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, and Mrs. Phillimore. We cannot, however, congratulate Mr. Bogue upon the letter-press of the volume. A disregard of Lindley Murray, a tendency towards bombast, occasional anachronisms, and an evident want of subject upon which to exercise his talents, being among the most palpable shortcomings of the literary editor. We would seriously advise Mr. Bogue, for the future, to rely solely on the engravings, which of themselves have certainly sufficient attraction, and not to tax the energies of an author in endeavouring to hunt up "Froissart's Chronicles;" or, in the event of a failure, in framing romantic biographies for the subjects of his portraits.

*The Keepsake* (Bogue) is, amongst the *Annuals*, "the last rose," whose prolonged existence would seem to betoken success in its very title. Nor does the volume before us gainsay this fame. The literary department, as hitherto, is under the graceful guidance of Miss Power; and the illustrations have been engraved under the able superintendence of Mr. Frederick A. Heath. The muster-roll of contributors is strong. There are some fifty pieces, including *nouvellettes*, fairy tales, congratulatory stanzas, and songs of sentiment, such as befit the *agremens* of an *Annual*. Mr. Albert Smith's pleasant sketch of romance and reality, entitled "The Fairy Wedding," will be thought too brief for its interest. "The Magic Crystal; or, three Hours on the Dial of a Rhapsodist," by Mrs. Octavius Freire Owen, is a well-sustained narrative, befitting the taste for the mysterious; and another pretty story of the day, "The Gold Digger," by Eliza Julia Sparrow, shows the master-passion in the disappointed gold-seeker finding a lovely bride. "A Chapter on First Loves" is pleasant *badinage*, by Miss Power; and "The Married Man" is a well-told domestic story, by Mrs. Abdy. The engravings, if we remember rightly, are unusually spirited and attractive: they are principally from portraits by R. Buckner and E. H. Corbould; with two scenes by C. Weigall and A. Solomon. Altogether, this handsome gift-book well sustains the reputation of the series.

*Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard* (Cundall), illustrated by Birket Foster, George Thomas, and "A Lady," is decidedly the book of books before us. Beautifully printed in the old type that has lately become so fashionable, bound elegantly (we were going to say "chastely," but the word has become vulgarised by linen-draper's placards); and, above all, illustrated by drawings, for the merits of which the names we have quoted will be a sufficient guarantee. It is almost invidious to specify any of these engravings, so beautiful is the execution of them all: the artists appear thoroughly to have entered into the ideas of the poet—to have refined and etherealised, even as he refined and etherealised; and, withal, to have imbued that observation and love of rural nature with which the whole poem is fragrant. Were we to particularise, we should name the "incense-breathing morn," "how bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke," "the brook that bubbles by"—by Mr. Birket Foster; and the "Village Hampden," by Mr. Thomas, as the gems of the volume.

*Feathered Favorites* (Bosworth).—Twelve coloured pictures of British birds, from drawings by Joseph Wolf, is worthy of a better title than that allotted to it, which indicate a book for children, rather than the exquisitely-tinted volume full of natural history and artistic designs, which first wins our eye by its tasteful exterior, and then rivets our attention by the truthful execution of the subjects it portrays. Quaint and appropriate selections from our poets are appended to each illustration; thus rendering the book one well worthy of a place on our library shelves, after it has done duty for a few months on our drawing-room tables.

*The Life of Martin Luther*, illustrated in fifty pictures from designs by Gustav König (Cooke), is a book, the mere title of which will at once commend it to the more thinking of our readers. The career of the Great Reformer is here fully represented, and the illustrations of M. König breathe the true spirit of his *Vaterland*. These pictures—the first of which shows the birth of Luther; the last, his death—have a certain quaint Albert Durer-ishness about them, which is refreshing in these days of stereotyped mawkishness and sentimental beauty.

*The Book of Celebrated Poems* (Sampson Low) is a well selected volume of Favourite Poems with illustration: by Kenny Meadows, G. Dodgson, J. W. Cope, and J. Ferguson. The Designs by Meadows and Dodgson are in the best style of those well-known artists; those of Cope are scarcely equal to his reputation; while those of Ferguson are mediocre, or worse. The volume is a very handsome one, and will be welcome in many circles; but it may be asked were there no poets to select from, between the era of Burns and the present time, except Coleridge, Charles Swain, and Delta? Perhaps the law of copyright stood in the way—but even this does not sufficiently explain the omission. The introductory article on poetry is well and feelingly written.

Turn we to the books of travel; and, foremost among them, we find *The Young Voyageurs*, by Captain Mayne Reid (Bogue). Here our enterprising author has depicted the adventures of the three young brothers whom he had formerly introduced to us as the "Boy Hunters," among the fur regions of the far North. In this account, Captain Reid (who has taken to himself an entire *specialité* of his own, blending the pleasant conversational style of the defunct Peter Parley with an amount of *vraisemblance* and a knowledge of natural history not possessed by that entertaining story-teller) furnishes us with a history of "hairbreadth 'escapes' and "dangers by flood and field," woven into a tale which will delight the heart of most of the male rising generation, and furnish them with ample amusement during their leisure time in the approaching Christmas vacation.

*Ocean and her Rulers* (Grant and Griffith) is a book of wonderful research. When we inform our readers that it professes to be a "narrative of the nations which have from the earliest ages held dominion over the sea," and that it comprises "a brief history of navigation from the remotest periods up to the present time," we may, perhaps, be excused from entering into a more detailed statement.

*An Englishman's Life in India* (Binns and Goodwin) affords much information, genially and pleasantly told; while *An Englishman's Travels in America*, from the same publishers, not only "out-Herods Herod," but out-Uncle Tommies Uncle Tom, in its forcible delineation of the horrors of slavery, and the unreformed state of our Transatlantic cousins.

Among the books more especially addressed to children, *The Black Princess* (Routledge and Co.) endeavours to portray the subject of slavery in a form less exaggerated, and more suitable for the capacities of children. The authoress, Mrs. Jane Besset, has succeeded in her aim.

*A Round of Games* (Bogue) is a printed formula of those amusements which tend to shorten a winter's evening, and will serve to instruct young and old in many a harmless pastime.

*Cat and Dog* (Grant and Griffith), *Pretty Stories for Good Children* (J. W. Parker), *Saturday and Sunday*, and *Aims and Ends* (J. Maclehose), are moral stories, which will form acceptable Christmas presents from parents to their children.

*Ermengarde Sydney* (Hope and Co.) and *The Loves of an Apothecary* (Clarke, Beeton, and Co.) have no peculiar Christmas tendency, and might have been published at any other time. They are, however, amusingly written, and will doubtless obtain a sufficient circulation among the readers of light literature.

An Illustrated Edition of Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper's *Proverbial Philosophy* (Hatchard) merits a more extended notice than our present limits will allow: the illustrations exceed sixty in number, from the pencils of Cope, Horsley, Pickersgill, Tenniel, Birket Foster, Corbould, &c.

## LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

13 to 1 agst Dervish (t)	25 to 1 agst Ruby (t)
22 to 1 — Wild Huntsman (t)	40 to 1 — Coria (t)

## TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE two great *facts* connected with literature and art during the present week have been the publication, by Lord John Russell, of two new volumes of "Tom Moore's Journals," and the appearance of a very thick folio "Blue Book" (price 12s. 6d.), containing the evidence given before the recent Commons' Committee of Inquiry into the National Gallery.

We shall, doubtless, have occasion to quote at some length from this further instalment of Moore's Memoirs; but, in the meantime (without pronouncing any opinion of our own), it will not be out of place if we prepare our readers for our after criticism, by telling what is said in clubs and elsewhere of the volumes so recently submitted to the public. Some are angry, some indifferent; others think they have nearly had enough; and some few feel, or affect to feel, that the public has had too large a dose already of the Memoirs of the Irish Songster.

In the Appendix to the National Gallery Evidence will be found the recommendation of Prince Albert, to which we called attention some weeks ago. The letter—and it is, in every sense of the word, an admirable one—is accompanied by a list of the most eminent painters—classified according to their several schools, and the periods when they flourished. The list has been compiled, we observe, under the directions of Sir Charles Eastlake and Mr. Wornum; and, though very full (too full, perhaps), contains omissions of moment in the School about which we, as Englishmen, should of course feel the most interested—we mean the British School. When we find a recommendation that it is desirable to have a specimen of Sir Robert Ker Porter (a very small specimen, we presume), we are somewhat surprised at not finding the name of our English Hobbema among the artists whose works reflect credit on our Island School. The list includes the name of Alexander Nasmyth, the father, but not of his more distinguished son, Patrick Nasmyth. Ask Mr. Bicknell what he would take for his finest Patrick Nasmyth? We should like to see it hung by Lord Hatherton's Hobbema. The first would stand the trial well. When revising the list, the President of the Royal Academy should have remembered that Henry Singleton was never an "R.A."

Artists are praising his Royal Highness's letter, and with reason. How excellent are the opinions contained in the following paragraphs:—

"Public opinion seems to be agreed that as far, at least, as relates to painting, a National Gallery should be as complete a school of art as it is possible to create; and, with this view, that the endeavour should not be merely to form a collection of pictures by good masters, such as a private gentleman might wish to possess, but to afford the best possible means of instruction and education in the art to those who wish to study it scientifically in its history and progress."

Not less excellent are his Royal Highness's reasons for compiling and submitting his catalogues. "Were a catalogue of this nature to be adopted as the guide to future acquisitions, the Government might often be in a position to make a comparatively cheap purchase of some picture required to complete a particular series, or as a specimen of a particular school—care being always taken that the picture so purchased should be both a standard work of the master whom it is sought to represent, and that it should possess merit in itself as a work of art." The Prince, however, has other reasons, and not less weighty ones, to advance:—"A further advantage would arise from the possession of a catalogue, showing thus the requirements of the Gallery, that private individuals who might possess specimens of the masters required to complete the collection, would thus be made aware of the want, and might be induced to present them to the nation. At present it would seem to be as difficult for any one to know what to offer, as it is for the trustees to know what to accept; and hence it may often happen that a refusal on the part of the latter, of what might be valuable as an illustration of some particular school, not only injures the collection, but indisposes others to make similar offers." We wish his Royal Highness would extend his researches to the wants of the British Museum. A list of standard English Books in their first, later, and best editions would be a valuable accession to the knowledge possessed even by the best informed of the literature of Great Britain.

Maguylp, the rising Scottish artist, was funny the other night in his details of the evidence given by Sir Edwin Landseer. Our great painter had never seen the Dresden Gallery, and had only been once to Paris; and it was somewhat doubtful if, when there, he had ever seen the Louvre. But the humour of Maguylp was not confined to the indifference of Sir Edwin: he had also some of his quaint sayings at the tip of his tongue. We remember one: "Whenever a picture is sold, the first thing done is to carry it off to a picture restorer, or a picture liner, or a picture cleaner—no matter what its condition is. It is exactly the same thing when you purchase a horse; your groom assures you that he will be all right when he has had a dose of physic through him; the aforesaid groom never reflecting (no more than your picture-dealer) whether the horse wants the physic or not." We must see Maguylp again, and record a few more of his gleanings from the blue-book and the conversation of his brother artists.

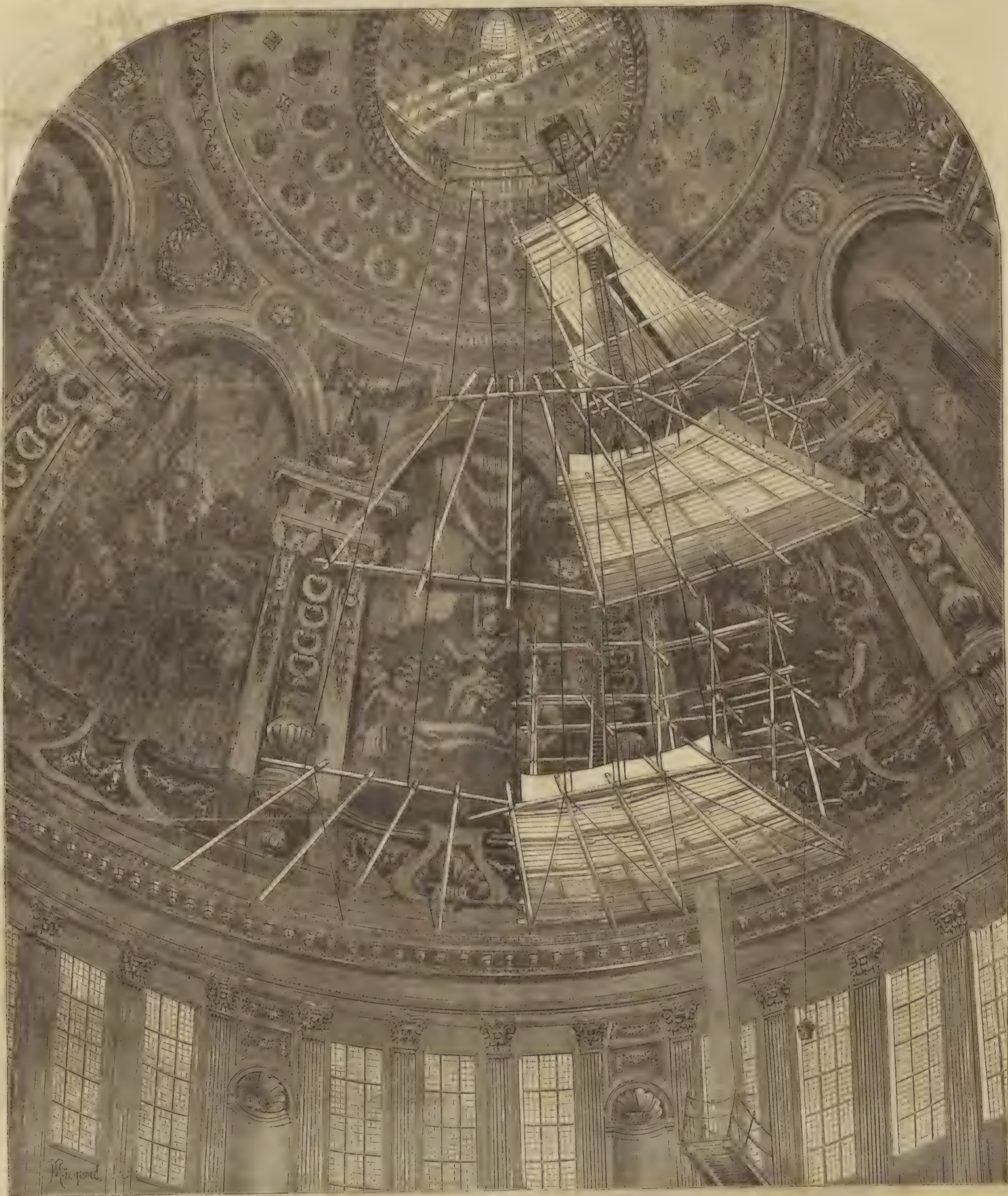
A new society has just been started in Kensington, for the purpose of extending a taste for the Fine Arts, and one, from the names of those actively connected with it, as well as its admirable locality, that is sure to take root and flourish. The idea is said to have originated in the success of a similar institution at Hampstead; and the first meeting was held, by Mr. Wolley's kind permission, on Thursday, the 15th inst., in that brave old Jacobean mansion, Great Campden House, Kensington. The drawings contributed were numerous and good (and, in many instances, new to the frequenters of similar gatherings); but the attraction to many was the fine old house itself, with its contemporary staircase (recently revealed), and its fine gallery, with its low flat ornamented ceiling of the time, carrying some twenty good old glass chandeliers of William and Mary's age; burning not gas, so destructive to beauty, but candles—your genuine full-grown Palace wax, not a Palace end about the house. A Murillo begged from the Standish collection before transmission to Louis Philippe, attracted a great deal of attention, but it was not seen to advantage. As Mr. Wolley has most liberally offered to house, and coffee and tea, and to light up the members for the first season, we shall have the occasion for renewing our acquaintance with the Murillo and the treasures of Campden House; or, as some one called it (from the family name of Viscount Campden, and his house in the East of London), Hickie's-hall, Kensington.

Some sixty-one brief unsigned notes, in the disguised hand-writing of Charles L., written when at Carisbrook Castle, and designed to facilitate his escape, have just come to light, and within the last week were sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for fifty-one guineas. They will be added, it is said, to the Titus Correspondence on the same subject, recently purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum—nor could they find a more appropriate resting place. Their first would appear to have been dirty enough.

Two of our contemporaries (the *Athenæum* and *Blackwood*) have committed a strange error in their notice of the Report on the National Gallery. Their quotations are taken from the rejected report of the Chairman, not the adopted Report of the Committee. Colonel Mure, the chairman, has pointed out the ludicrous blunder in a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*. How Papyrus Cursor would have revelled in this double mistake.

Lord Aberdeen has just announced to the late Mr. Simpson's family, that, in consideration of their father's public services, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant them a pension of £100 a year.

## RESTORATION OF THE PAINTINGS IN THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.



RESTORATION OF THE PAINTINGS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

SIGHT-SEERS and holiday-keepers have, for many years past, in their visits to our metropolitan Cathedral, expressed their regret that the paintings of the inner dome have been hidden from mortal eye by the accumulated dirt and grime of years. The blank appearance of the vast church has been a subject of regret from the time of its erection; and the rejection of the offer of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other great painters, to decorate the piers of the building, has long been a tantalising record in its history, and has not been lessened by the spectator looking upward, and there beholding the only attempt at pictorial decoration "in darkness visible." Sir Christopher Wren intended to have lined this dome with mosaic; but, as a cheap substitute for this decoration, Sir James Thornhill was engaged to paint the vast concave with a series of events in the Life of St. Paul, for which the artist is stated by Walpole to have received only *forty shillings a square yard*! They do not possess very great merit; but it should be recollected that they were executed in such a situation as to preclude an artist's best efforts; and, as bargainers say, "consider the price." For many years past, these pictures, viewed from the pavement of the Cathedral, have presented merely indications of forms mingled with patches of broken plaster; from the Whispering Gallery, the sad decay was still more evident; and, upon the lighting of the Cathedral with gas, at the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington, the effect was still worse. Whatever may be the merits of

Thornhill's pictures, it must be conceded that they were, at least, worthy of being preserved; and their restoration has been often mooted. In 1821, when the new ball was fixed on the dome, attention was drawn to the state of the pictures; but the want of funds, and the great expense of raising a scaffolding for the repair of the plaster, and the restoration of the paintings, prevented anything being done in the matter, which would have been costly; for the proposals included a scaffold built from the ground, and a platform covering the whole area of the dome at its springing. When the circumstances obtained publicity, Mr. Parris, the artist, was induced to contrive a moveable apparatus, by means of which he could readily approach every part of the dome, and thus effect the repair and restoration safely, and at a comparatively small expense; though it should be explained that the plaster had not then suffered to the extent it has since. A model, showing the nature of Mr. Parris's contrivance, was sent to the proper authorities, with a tender to execute the restoration for a moderate sum; but it was stated, in reply, that the Cathedral funds in hand would not warrant the expenditure. The contrivance was approved of by those best able to judge of its capabilities; and among them was Professor Cockerell, conservator architect of the Cathedral; who, in 1829, again brought the proposal before the authorities, and introduced Mr. Parris and his model of the scaffold to the Dean and Chapter, who smiled at the proposition; but still there were "no funds;" and the model was con-

signed to the Institute of British Architects. In 1845 the matter was once more agitated, and the late Dean ascended to the Whispering Gallery with Mr. Parris, to ascertain the state of the dome; but the result ended with a repetition of "no funds." About the middle of the last year it was intimated that the paintings were to be restored; but, as the state of the plastering was so much worse than when the first proposal was made by Mr. Parris, it was deemed requisite to raise or construct a scaffold capable of allowing at least eight workmen to operate at one time. This has been effected by Mr. Parris, aided by Mr. Penrose, who has solved the problem very satisfactorily, and at a cost comparatively trifling; and the first pole was raised on March 1. The construction has a strange appearance: it consists of platforms suspended one above the other in the dome, so that the cleaning of the paintings, and the repair of the stucco, can be executed simultaneously. From the main cornice above the Whispering-gallery are thrown out a certain number of poles, 32 feet long, the thick end resting on the cornice, and some of them (three out of five) secured by bolts through the wall of the dome. At the other end these are secured to a cross pole, which is carried by three wire ropes passing through the eye of the cupola, and secured to the main timbers of the outer dome. There is a stout flooring of boards upon the poles, and an inclosure round its edge about 3 feet high. At a height of 30 feet above this first floating platform there is



THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.



THE CONVERSION OF THE GAOLER.



THE CURE OF THE CRIPPLE, AT LYSTRA.



PAUL PREACHING AT ATHENS.



PAUL BEFORE AGRIPPA.



THE BURNING OF THE BOOKS, AT EPHESUS.

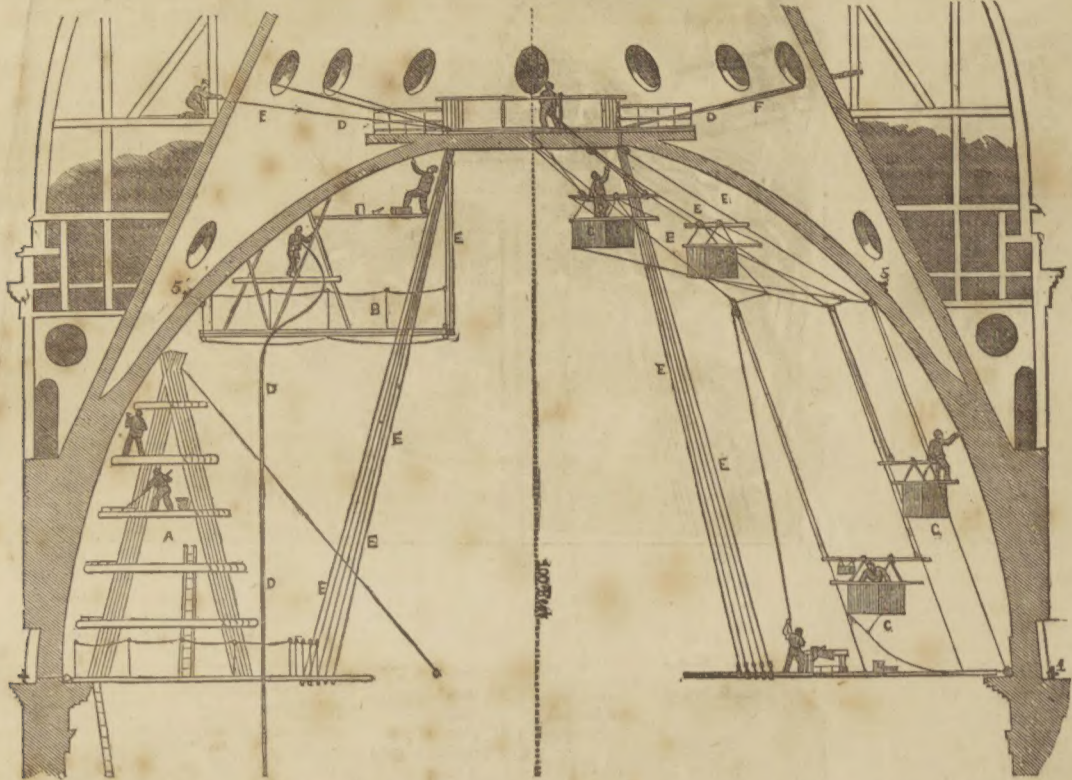


THE PUNISHMENT OF ELYMAS, THE SORCERER.



THE SHIPWRECK ON THE ISLAND OF MELITA.

a second of similar construction, and then at another 30 feet a third. Upon the first platform is a scaffold, consisting of five pairs of shears, each constructed of two half-poles lashed together at the top; and thus the



- A. The platform used by the plasterers.  
B. An upper platform used at the commencement of the work—now taken down, as it was found to obstruct the light.  
C C C C. Baskets used by the painters, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure.  
D. Is a gutta percha tube for communicating from above or below.  
E E E. Wire ropes sustaining the scaffolding towards the centre of dome.

The height of the platform from the pavement, is 160 feet, and from the same to the centre of the inner dome, 220 feet. Each rope was tested with eight tons, and there have been as many as twenty-three persons upon the platform at once, since it was completed. Its extent enables the artist to retire twenty-four feet from the picture to see its effect. It is more free from oscillation than a wooden scaffolding would have been, strange as it may appear; and it has not cost half the amount of a wooden erection. It is ascended by a flight of steps or ladder, surrounded with canvas, from a window in the drum of the dome.

Mr. Parris, in commencing his work of restoration, or rather repainting, the pictures, found twenty-five feet of the stucco, all round the dome, so far perished as to require plastering afresh (with lime, sand, and puzolana), the old work being cut down to the brickwork. When one quarter of the picture has been repainted, the platforms will be shifted; the lower one being used for the plastering; and the baskets through-

whole height of the dome for one-eighth of its extent is commanded. The contrivance will be better understood by aid of the accompanying diagram:—

These are firmly fastened to the ends of the platform, and pass through the opening in the lantern, where they are carried over the floor of the gallery, and thence through the circular openings, and are then fastened to the upright beam work, by a continuation of hemp rope, from D. The end of the platform near the wall of the dome, rests upon the cornice, and is firmly secured by a ring bolt, which is made to pass through the wall of the inner dome: this is seen in the diagram at Figs. 1 and 5.

out for the painting, as they do not offer any obstruction to the light which comes up from the circle of windows above the Whispering Gallery. Mr. Parris is heightening the tone of the subjects as much light and vigour as possible, and carrying the general colour of the stonework throughout the fabric into the dome. The compartment of Paul and Barnabas at Lystra is finished, and will be seen at once on entering the north door, when the scaffold is removed. Mr. Parris considers that the pictures were originally painted by Thorsen, much lighter than they now appear, and that the boiled oil with which they were worked has changed. The medium he is now using is encaustic, his own "marble medium."

Putting on one side the vital error in the general arrangement, whereby the endeavour is made by painting to transform the cupola into a drum of upright walls, the pictures are works of merit, and the heads are painted with much force. The figures are each fourteen feet high.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- BUCKLE.—The best we have seen of your invention. It shall appear shortly.  
H. L., of C. H. C.—Indifferent only.  
H. W., of Wakefield.—It is pretty good, and shall have insertion when we are less pressed for room.  
A. S., Bridgnorth.—Black has an officer for two Pawns. We should take his game for choice; but, as the position is to be played out, must decline suggesting "the best first two moves."  
A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.—It shall be reported on in the next Number.  
P. D. C., Croydon.—We do not think your solution sound.  
C. A. M., Whitehaven.—Perfectly correct.  
MOTUS.—The *Madras Examiner*, not to be behind with its contemporary in the Western Presidency, has commenced giving a series of excellent Chess Problems, Games, and articles on the game.  
ANGLO-INDIAN.—You are right in the one. The other you have not yet hit.  
T. H. D., Aberdeen.—Send your name and address, and you will soon meet with an opponent.  
A. and B.—B. must replace his Rook; and, as a penalty for having made a false move, must then play his King.  
J. S. L.—You can Castle, after having been checked.  
C. F. S., Bromwich.—1. Thanks. The games are some of them very entertaining, and well deserving publicity. 2. We doubt the efficacy of your plan for abolishing the "shilling play" in public rooms. In licensed houses, there ought to be no difficulty in putting a stop to it; as we believe it is decidedly illegal; but in other places it can be got rid of only by the determination of amateurs not to encourage a system so derogatory to the best interests of the game.  
R. W. W.—The Problem in question admits but of one solution, or it would be worthless. This solution you have missed altogether.  
J. K. B., of Ilminster; J. T. Y.—You give only one variation, and that the easiest, of the solution of No. 513. Suppose Black take the Pawn, what then?  
P. T. S.—1. We have not room this week for a report of the meeting of the members of the ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB. 2. The Club, we understand, will take possession of their new house, No. 53, St. James-street, on the 1st of January. 3. The annual subscription is to be the same as before, without any entrance fee, and the members to be exempt from all further pecuniary responsibility.  
BAGSHOT.—No, your way of playing must have lost White the game. Black would have doubled his Rooks on the Q's Rook's file, before the Pawn could reach the 8th square.  
H. E. K., Sheffield.—The Black cannot make the move in question.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 513, by J. P., Sigma, T. Z. M., A. Z., Omega, Robt, Murphy, L. S. D., S. P. Q. R., M. Y. L., G. H., V. R. O., are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 514, by Jack of Worcester, Annabella, Samph, M. P., Gregory, Cupid, J. P. S., A. Z., Dereven, T. J., of Banworth, are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Dereven, M. P., Sigismund, "Nemo me impune, &c." Grig, Jack of Worcester, Onyx, Persous, Achilles, D. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

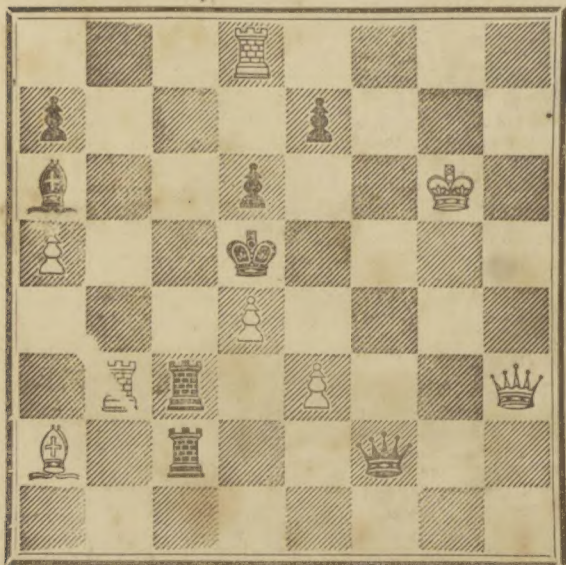
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 512.

- |                  |              |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| WHITE.           | BLACK.       | WHITE.           | BLACK.       |
| 1. K to Kt's h   | Forced move. | 3. B to Q B 2nd  | Forced move. |
| 2. Kt to Q B 8th |              | 4. B or Kt mates |              |

### PROBLEM No. 515.

By E. B. C., of Princeton, U.S.

#### BLACK.



White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

## MONEY TRANSACTATIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although the amount of business doing in the Market for National Securities has not been extensive, prices have kept up remarkably well, considering the progress of events in the East. The firmness in the quotations may be attributed to the steady imports of bullion, the slight additions to the stock of gold in the Bank of England, and the announcement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now in a position to pay off the various stocks, amounting to £6,042,785, due on the 6th of January, without the necessity of throwing any securities upon the market. The large amount of Government deposits in the Bank—upwards of £10,000,000—and the increase in the securities, lead us to the conclusion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has borrowed about £2,000,000 to aid him in reducing our indebtedness.

Very few fluctuations took place in the value of English Stocks on Monday. The Three per Centa Reduced were 94½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Centa, 95½; Consols for Account, 94½; India Bonds, were par to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. prem. On Tuesday, Bank Stock marked 219 to 220. The top price of the Three per Centa Reduced was 94½; and of the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Centa, 95½. Long Annuities sold at 5. The Market on Wednesday was steady. The Three per Centa marked 95; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Centa, 96. On Thursday, the English Stock Market was flat. In prices very little change took place, the Three per Centa, for the Account, being quoted at 94½; the Three per Centa Reduced, 94½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Centa, 95½. Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s. prem.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled tolerably firm. Australasian Joint Stock Bank Shares have been 82½; British North American, 65; London Chartered of Australia, 15½; London and County, 31½; London Joint Stock, 27½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 48½; South Australia, 43; Union of Australia, 75; Australian Agricultural, 47; Berlin Waterworks, 1½; British American Land, 76½; Canada, 77; North British Australian, 14; De. New, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5½; South Australian Land, 41; Hungerford-bridge Shares have marked 12; Waterloo, 5½; Vauxhall, 22; Albion Insurance, 95; County, 125; Globe, 144 to 145; Guardian, 59½; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto, Life, 20; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 185; Royal Exchange, 240; Sun, 65; Universal, 45½; Australian Royal Mail Steam Shares have been 2½ to 3; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 115; General Steam Navigation, 27½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 69½, ex. div. and bonus. This week's imports of bullion have been 700,000 dollars from New York, £140,000 from Australia, and £10,000 from other quarters. With the exception of New York, the exchanges are still in favour of further shipments of gold. Some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank. The exports have amounted to £241,435 to the East, and about £120,000 to the Continent.

A committee has been lately formed in the City for the purpose of ascertaining what is the actual position of those mining companies who have not yet published any reports of their proceedings. The Committee of the Stock Exchange have offered every facility in their power to aid the investigation. No doubt some curious facts will shortly be elicited.

Foreign Bonds have continued tolerably firm. Russians especially have kept up extremely well, owing to the late heavy purchases on account of the Russian Government. Ecuador Bonds have been 5½; Greek Bonds, 7; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Centa, 67½ to 69½; Portuguese Four per Centa, 40½; Russian Five per Centa, 113½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Centa, 98; Spanish Three per Centa, 46½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Centa, 65; Four per Centa, 95.

For Railway Shares there has been only a moderate inquiry; nevertheless, the quotations have kept up extremely well. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 22½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 56½; Chester and Holyhead, 17; East Anglian, 8½; Eastern Counties, 13½; Great Northern, 8½; Ditto, A. Stock, 60; Great Western, 84; Lancaster and Carlisle, New Thirds, 15; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 67½; Leeds Northern, 18½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 100; London and North-Western, 104; London and South-Western, 79; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24½; Midland, 63½; North British, 33; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 38; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 60; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 65; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 7½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Buckinghamshire, 103; Hull and Selby, 110; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Wilts and Somerset, 99.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 101; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 14; Eastern Union, Six per Cent, 20½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 116; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 10½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101½; Norfolk Extension, 1816, 107½; South-Eastern, 24.

FOREIGN.—Great Indian Peninsula, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada Shares and Bonds, 7½; Great Western of Canada, 20½; Luxembourg, 7½; Ditto, Guaranteed, 6½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 30½; Royal Danish, 8½; Royal Swedish, 1½.

In Mining Shares very little has been doing. On Thursday, Agua Fria

were 1½; British Australian Gold, ½; St. John del Rey, 3½; Great Nugget Vein Scrap, 2½; Great Polgoth, 1½; Mariquita, ½; New Grenada, 1; Santiago de Cuba, ½; West Grenada, ½.

### Friday Afternoon.

About an average business has been doing in the Consol market to-day. The Three per Centa are 94½; the Five per Centa Reduced, 94½; and the New Three-and-a-Half per Centa, 96 to 96½. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was very moderate. For all kinds we had a steady, though not to say brisk, demand, at fully Monday's prices. From abroad the imports of wheat have been large, viz., rather over 25,000 quarters. A full average business was transacted in most descriptions, on former terms. Floating cargoes were in request, on Confidential account. The show of barley was rather limited, and a good clearance was effected, at the late advance in prices. There was a fair inquiry for malt, on former terms. The arrivals of oats from Ireland having been large, the demand for that grain was less active, yet, in some instances, rather more money was paid for old corn. Beans, peas, and flour as on Monday.

ANNUALS.—English wheat, 700; barley, 1800; malt, 3250; oats, 770; flour, 1920. Irish: barley, 2880; oats, 15,730. Foreign: wheat, 23,920; barley, 1830; oats, 19,590; flour, 10,120 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 62s. to 76s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 83s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 61s. to 75s.; ditto, white, 61s. to 82s.; rye, 44s. to 65s.; grinding barley, 35s. to 36s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 39s.; malt, 32s. to 40s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 62s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 67s. to 68s.; Chevallier, 70s. to 71s. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 26s. to 28s.; potato ditto, 28s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 27s. to 31s.; tick beans, new, 41s. to 43s.; ditto, old, 40s. to 50s.; grey peas, 39s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 45s.; white, 56s. to 59s.; boliers, 61s. to 63s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 65s. to 70s.; Suffolk, 54s. to 55s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 54s. to 55s. per 350 lbs. Foreign: French flour, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per sack; American, 5s. to 40s. per barrel.

Seeds.—For all kinds of seeds the demand is very inactive, and prices are barely supported. Linseed, English, sowing, 58s. to 60s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 50s. to 54s.; hempseed, 33s. to 36s. per quarter; Coriander, 10s. to 15s. per cwt.; Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 15s. to 18s.; and tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £90s. to £100s.; ditto, foreign, £9 5s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £8 0s. to £8 10s. per ton. Canary, 65s. to 70s. per quarter. English clover-seed, red, 56s. to 66s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 80s. ditto, 8d. to 10d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 70s. 9d.; barley, 38s. 9d.; oats, 31s. 11d.; rye, 43s. 7d.; beans, 48s. 10d.; peas, 51s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 72s. 3d.; barley, 40s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 8d.; rye, 43s. 6d.; beans, 50s. 9d.; peas, 54s. 1d.

Tea.—Our market is heavy, and prices are drooping. Common sound congou has realised 1s. 5d. per pound.

Sugar.—All kinds have been in improved request, and the quotations are very firm.—Mid. to fine yellow Barbados has sold at 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; low mid. crystallised Demerara, 33s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; low to mid. brown Mauritius, 23s. to 25s.; low to good yellow, 33s. to 36s. 6d.; low to good white Barbados, 33s. to 35s.; grundy yellow, 33s. to 41s.; fine grundy white, 46s.; Bahia, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. per cwt. Brown lump is in request, at 41s. 6d. and 42s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances to the 17th inst. were 5,371,440 cwt., against 6,014,253 ditto in 1852.

Coffee.—All plantation kinds are in good request, at full prices. Good ordinary native has realised 48s. per cwt., with a brisk demand.

Rice.—A full average business is doing in this article, at extreme quotations.

Provisions.—Fine foreign butter is worth 108s.; fine Irish, 95s. to 102s.; and fine Dorset, 106s. per cwt. Bacon has advanced 1s. per cwt. The sale for all other kinds of provisions is tolerably firm, and prices are well supported.

Tallow.—We have an improved demand, and the quotations are on the advance. F.T.C., on the spot, has realised 57s. 6d.; and for the spring, 58s. per cwt. Town tallow, 56s. net cash. Oils.—Lined oil has sold at 29s. 6d. per cwt. Most other oils support former terms. Turpentine is dull; spirits, £2 16s.; in pineapples, £2 15s.; rough, 14s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £5 10s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £6 6s.; and straw, £1 14s. to £2 2s. per load.

Wool.—English wool is steady, at full quotations. Foreign and Colonial parcels are very dull.

Potatoes.—The supplies continue large, yet a steady business is doing, as follows:—York regents, 115s. to 145s.; Scotch, 85s. to 135s.; foreign, 70s. to 100s. per ton.

Coal.—Wylam, 26s. 6d.; Northumberland, 30s.; Bell, 33s. 6d.; Balmont, 34s.; Kellie, 35s.; Gordon, 31s.; Myers' Milford Stone, 57s. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although the supply of hops on offer is very moderate, the demand is heavy, and prices are barely supported. This week's imports are 93 bales from Canada, 8 from Havre, and 232 from Antwerp. Mid and East Kent pockets, £14 0s. to £17 17s.; World of Kent, £10 5s. to £12 12s.; Sussex, £10 0s. to £12 0s.; Foreign, £7 0s. to £9 0s.

Smithfield (Friday).—A very limited supply of beasts was on sale in to-day's market; yet the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and prices are only moderately changed. The numbers of sheep were trifling, but quite equal to the wants of the buyers. In the quotations no change took place. Prime small calves were scarce, and held at full currencies. Other kinds of veal moved off heavily, at a decline of from 4d. to 6d. per 8lbs. In pigs next to nothing was doing on former terms. Much cows were dull, at from £14 to £19 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offals:—Cattle and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime South Down ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; suckling calves, 24s. to 29s.; and quarter old store pigs, 22s. to 24s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 120; cows, 110; sheep, 1940; calves, 160; pigs, 290. Foreign: Beasts, 200; sheep, 400; calves, 120.

Vegetable and Lendall (Friday).—A steady business was transacted, as follows:—Per 8lbs. by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; large pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; prime ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; small pork, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

### FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

#### WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 15.

STAFF.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General the Hon. Sir G. Cathcart, K.C.B. (now serving as a Lieut.-General at the Cape of Good Hope), to be Adjutant-General to the Forces, vice Lieut.-General Sir G. Brown, K.C.B.  
BREVET.—Brevet-Captain F. Tower, recruiting for the East India Company's Service, at Liverpool, to have the rank of Captain in the Army while so employed.  
UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. H. T. Wards to be Captain.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—J. C. Owens to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Mackenzie; J. H. Ross, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Matthews.

#### BANKRUPTS.

C. A. SCRIVENER, Old Change, milliner and flower merchant. T. ARCHER, Brain'ree, Essex, woollen-draper and clothier. D. EDWARDS and W. BISHOP, Falkland-road, Camden-town, builders. D. ANTHOBS, Manchester, shoebroker.

### TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

W. HUNTER, Cotton, Aberdeenshire, overcoat. S. M. ROSS, Esq. (deceased), Aldio, Ross-shire. D. MINTOSH, Compton, Argyleshire, shipowner. J. BARLES, Falkland-shaws near Glasgow, builder. J. M'PHERSON, Perth, draper.

#### BIRTHS.

CHESLYN.—On the 14th inst., at Asfordby Grange, Melton Mowbray, the lady of Captain Cheslyn, of a son.  
FELLOWS.—On the 14th inst., at Rickmansworth, Herts, the wife of H. W. Fellows, Esq., of a daughter.

FINNIS.—On the 19th October, at Sythett, Bengal, the wife of Colonel Finnis, 38th Regiment Light Infantry, of a daughter.

HUNTER.—On the 18th inst., at Torquay, the wife of Sir Paul Hunter, Bart., of a son and heir.

POOKE.—On the 14th inst., at the Vicarage, Keovil, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Pooke, of a son.

TIDCOMBE.—On the 12th inst., at Chalk Hill, Watford, Herts, the wife of George Tidcombe, jun., C.E., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

LOWTHER.—PARKE.—On the 17th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Lowther, Esq., youngest son of the Hon. Colonel Lowther, and H.B.M. Secretary of Legation at Naples, to Charlotte Alice, daughter of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.

MORRIS.—WHITEHEAD.—On the 12th inst., at Chard, the Rev. H. C. G. Morris, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, to Alice Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. B. Whitehead, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, Rural Dean, Vicar of Chard and Timberscombe.

SMITH.—BAMBRIDGE.—On the 20th inst., at Brighton, F. G. Smith, Esq., of the Oaks, Woodmansterne, to Jessie Annette, only daughter of T. D. Bambridge, Esq., of Barrow Hedges, Carlshalon.

VERNON.—PAGET.—On the 15th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, the Hon. and Rev. J. V. Vernon, Rector of Nuthall and Kirkby, in the county of Nottingham, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B.

#### DEATHS.

BIRD.—On the 11th inst., at Mordford Rectory, Herefordshire, aged 61, Rachel, wife of the Rev. C. J. Bird, and third daughter of the late Rev. E. Glover, of Barmer, Norfolk.

BRIDGEMAN.—On the 13th inst., at Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. G. Bridgeman, CHEWTON.—December 17th, at Hazely, the Hon. F. M. Waldegrave, infant daughter of Viscountess Chewton.

HOULDSWORTH.—At Tunbridge Wells, on the 14th inst., William Houldsworth, Esq., of Glasgow.

HOWDEN.—On the 13th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Dowager Lady Howden, aged 80.

MONE.—On the 13th ult., at Cork, aged 74, Miss Louisa Mone, of Monehill, county Waterford. This lady was a granddaughter of the first Viscount Mountcashel; and is succeeded in her real and personal estates by her nephew, William Mone, Esq.

POLIDORI.—At Park-villas East, Regent's-park, in his 91st year, Gaetano Polidori.

SMITH.—On the 27th ult., Mr. Smith, of Albion House, Pimlico, aged 68. On the 3rd inst., his grandson, aged six months; and on the 14th inst., after a lengthened illness, his only son, William, aged 32.

WARDLAW.—On the 17th inst., at Easter House, near Glasgow, the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D.D., aged 74.

MAR.—On the 15th inst., at Alloa-house, Philadelphia, Countess of Mar and Kellie.

FETHERSTONHAUGH.—At Bracklyn, county Westmeath, Thomas James Fetherstonhaugh, aged sixty-three.

PRINGLE.—On the 3rd inst., John Pringle, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Banffshire.

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